The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian at Quebec, and the Saxonia at this Port.

Details of the Slaughter at Damascus.

LETTER FROM THE SULTAN.

England, France and Russia Prepared to Interfere.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION AGAINST PIEDMONT.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool 18th, *via* Londonderry 19th inst., passed Father Point at 11 A. M., on Sunday, and arrived at Quebec yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 5 P. M. of the 15th.

The *Illinois* left Southampton on the 18th, for New-York.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes, Thursday morning.

Sanguinary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitans under Col. Bosco, and the advanced guard of the Sicilian army.

The British Admiral Mundy had quitted Palermo for Naples, and there were scarcely any but Sardinian vessels in the road.

Garibaldi had expelled Farini and two others from Sicily, for conspiring against order. Farini is said to have had full power from Sardinia to assume the title of Royal Commissioner as soon as annexation was declared.

In the House of Lords, 16th, the Earl of Granville stated his belief that the disturbances in New-Zealand had been greatly exaggerated.

A debate took place on the Savoy question, and the policy of England taking part in the proposed conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was very generally denounced.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck attacked the Government for prosecuting an unjust war with China, and encouraging the opium trade. Mr. Gladstone replied, denying that the war was unjust, and asserting that the treaty of Tientsin was as binding an engagement as could be made; and that its ratification was most important. Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the financial position of the country, proposing to levy an immediate duty of 1s. 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits, which was agreed to.

The news from France is unimportant.

The *Moniteur* announces that a project of law, for the purchase of the canal, had been adopted.

The massacres of Christians in Syria are said to reach 7,500 to 8,000 persons, while 151 cottages have been destroyed. Sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

The ship *Squantum*, of Boston, had been wrecked near Bombay.

THE SYRIAN SLAUGHTERS.

THE ATTACK ON DAMASCUS.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains the following dispatch from the French naval commander in the Levant:

Beyrout, Wednesday, July 11.

The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th, when many men were killed, and women carried off for the harems.

It is said the Consulates were burnt down, with the exception of the English Consulate. The French, Russian, and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abd-el Kader.

The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and was rather injurious than useful to the Christians.

Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and the Commissioners Vely and Nomick are expected with impatience.

The *Patrie* says:

Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and at Killis. Fears were entertained for the Christian inhabitants of those places.

The Metualis at Balbeck, in the Pashalik of Acre, appeared very ill-disposed.

The Catholic Bishop of Latakia had taken refuge on board a French steamer, with all the monks of the Convent of Z'aret.

The state of things in Syria appeared altogether to be very grave.

The originators of the disturbances seem to have connections with some other points of the Ottoman territory.

Nothing has yet been decided respecting the interference of the great Powers in Syria. Negotiations are being carried on, however, on the subject.

A dispatch from Constantinople says:

It is believed here that Fuad Pasha, who has left for Syria with sufficient land and sea forces, and who has full powers to punish the guilty parties, will be able to reëstablish order.

The official *Donau Zeitung* says:

The Austrian steamer *Radetzki*, Capt. Tegethof, is about to proceed to Syria, to join the vessels of the other great Powers, and to offer protection to the Austrian subjects residing there.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

The accounts received yesterday from the coast of Syria have realised all our worst fears. On the 9th of this month the city of Damascus was attacked by the Druses, and 500 Christians are said to have perished. The Consulates, with the exception of the English, were burnt down. In short, the whole place seems to have been at the mercy of the marauding army, the Turkish authorities having shown their usual complicity with the aggressors. This frightful event must remove the scruples of the most cautious politician. Instant action must take place to save the world from crimes which will be a reproach to it for ages. No one can tell what another week may bring forth. The next mail from Beyrout may inform us that Aleppo has shared the fate of Damascus, that at Jerusalem Christians of every nation and church, including a number of Protestant Englishmen, have been put to the sword. Whatever may have been the beginning of this movement, there can be no doubt that it has assumed a most formidable character. Yesterday it was a feud between two mountain tribes; to-morrow it may be the onslaught of the Musselman races on the Christians, whom recent events have caused them to look upon with increasing hatred and dread. Before succor can arrive, before the Turk can be made to feel that Europe will stand no trifling in this matter, it may be that every village in Syria, nay, in the whole of Asia, may be stained with blood. Races which have lived in security for centuries under the protection of the European Powers, may be swept from the earth by this fierce outbreak of fanaticism, all hopes of a better future may be destroyed, and the regeneration of these unhappy lands made impossible for ever by a single month of unchecked lawlessness. When too late, it may be discovered that civilization has been once more overwhelmed by a deluge as it was beginning to blossom and to give hopes of bringing forth fruit.

It is strange that a land which was the cradle of Christianity should continue, age after age, to be the place of its sharpest trial. It would almost seem as if a spell hung over that renowned and holy corner of Asia, and condemned it to keep forever its former likeness, to furnish persecutors and martyrs, frenzied multitudes demanding blood, and timid Governors giving up the guiltless to death. Since the days when the Patriarchates of Antioch and Jerusalem went down under the first shock of Arab invasion, the Christians of Syria and Palestine have been the most ill-used subjects of the most fanatical part of Islam. Their fate has somewhat resembled that of the tribes whom Israel, ages before, found in the same land. They have been exterminated, or reduced to the condition of slaves, or forced to conform to the victorious faith. The small number of Christians now in Syria and Egypt, compared with the vast multitudes whom the first Caliphs found in those countries, shows how active have been all these causes of depopulation. In the earlier periods of the conquest the slaughter was prodigious. In later times misery has done the work of the sword. The population has died out, or merged into the dominant races. When our ancestors engaged in the Crusades they had a real justification in the evils endured by their fellow-Christians, and probably from those days to these there has never been a time when the religious spirit which prompted such adventures should not have found a pretext in some act of cruelty. In Europe and in Asia Minor the Christian has had only to do with the Turk, whose bigotry has been tempered by his qualities as a politician and a ruler. Nowhere in the western parts of the empire have slaves or Greeks had to undergo the habitual ill-usage and the periodical violence which has been the portion of the Syrian Christians from their Arab persecutors.

What is to be done with a country in which these things are so often happening, and in which they may happen at any hour? Are we to give up the land which has a higher interest than any other to the human race, that every man of our religion may be exterminated from it, and their place possessed wholly by the most savage populations of the East? Are we who have kept the Sultan on his throne, to acquiesce in a state of things which will make it as difficult for an Englishman to visit the scenes of Christian history as to penetrate into the mosques of Mecca? Are we to permit Aleppo, Damascus, Jerusalem, and perhaps every city as far as Bagdad, to be closed to Europeans after their native Christian population has been massacred or driven out? Are we prepared to hear of our missionaries being put to death or turned out of the country, with orders never to set foot in it again, and to be unable to venture a mile from the Mediterranean coast without a guard of Musselman cavasses? But all this must be conceded, and more too, unless we are ready to deal sternly and summarily with these Druse and Arab ruffians and the conniving Turkish authorities. It is likely, indeed, that for the moment the Porte will be rather frightened. We have no doubt that M. Musurus has informed his Government of the temper of the English nation, and the Ambassadors in Paris will doubtless make equally pressing representations. The troops will be dispatched with something like alacrity to Beyrout, and Fuad Pasha will do his best to put a stop to the disorders. But what is a Constantinople politician, that he should be able to dam up the current of Asiatic fanaticism, which has now broken its bounds, and is flooding the southern provinces of the empire? The perpetrators of these outrages have little respect for the class which Fuad represents, and which they would exterminate with as much pleasure as they do the Christians.

We do not know how far the Commissioner may possess the qualities necessary for dealing with savage races in a state of frenzy, but he will certainly require them. No kind of conciliation or coaxing will be of the least avail, as it will only give the marauders a high notion of their own power, and encourage them to renew the attack directly the troops are withdrawn. Only the most resolute demeanor and the most active operations will be of any use. The question, then, is whether Fuad Pasha, or, indeed, any Turk, is endowed with the requisite energy and resources? We fear not. The behavior of the Turkish officers seems to indicate that they had little power over their men. In one case there is reason to believe that the commander really took part with the murderers, but generally the work has gone on while the troops have stolidly kept to their barracks, and their officers seem to have known that it was of no use trying to bring them out. If this was the case with detachments, why should it not be so with an army? Who shall say that the force acting under Fuad Pasha will show any real activity in punishing outrages which every true believer in its ranks considers to be a holy work? If, however, it should prove that the Porte is incapable of keeping order it will then be time to consider whether the Turk has not been long enough there, and whether Christian nations ought not to take counsel as to the future of this interesting and most unhappy land.

THE LATEST FROM SYRIA.

Beyrout, Wednesday, July 11.

The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th, when several men were killed and many women carried off for harems. The French, Russian and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abdel-Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and rather injurious than useful to the Christians. Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and Commissioners Veby and Norwick are expected with impatience.

Details to the 1st of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burnt and pillaged 151 villages since the 29th of May; while from 7,500 to 8,000 Christian inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy men, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are homeless beggars, depending on charity for daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed seven or eight thousand have been butchered in cold blood. The massacres at Damascus were not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

A French vessel had been sent to Lataka, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate *Rudisky* has been ordered to proceed to Syria to coöperate with vessels of other Powers there.

Great agitation prevailed at Aleppo and at Killis City.

Paris, Thursday, July 19.

The *Moniteur* says the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, of the 16th July:

"I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria; that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever on the intentions of my Government, I have intrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

It is reported in Paris that the French Government has received a communication from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in concert with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinion that the events now transpiring in the East hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake.

The *Pays* seems to imply that more massacres are in contemplation, and that the exciters of the disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory—that the events in Syria were only a prelude to a formidable rising of the Ottoman population against the Christians, and the sinister projects are stated to have been long since concocted by fanatical conspirators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the 4,000 men collected at Totolan have not embarked, as the dispatch of a larger force has been decided on.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

EXPULSION OF FARINA FROM SICILY, ETC.

Sanguinary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina, between the Neapolitans, under Bosco, and the advanced guard of the Sicilian army.

The British Admiral Mundy had quitted Palermo for Naples, and there were scarcely any but Sardinian vessels in the Roads of Palermo.

The official Sicilian journal published the following notice:

"Signor La Farina, Grasselli and Toti, are affiliated to the police of the Continent. The three were expelled for having conspired against order. The Government, which watches over public tranquillity, could not tolerate the presence of such individuals."

Another note says: "The National Society, whose resources have been reduced since Garibaldi declined the Presidency, has been rather a hindrance than an assistance to the Sicilian cause."

It is stated that the order for the expulsion of Farina came directly from Garibaldi, and it was this expulsion which led to the resignation of the Ministry.

The *Opinione National*, of Turin, states that Farina had full power from the Sardinian Government to assume the title of Royal Commissioner, as soon as annexation was declared. Garibaldi, while advocating annexation, thought it advisable that his Dictatorship should continue till the whole island was subjected, and finding that the presence of Farina was detrimental to the cause, he ordered him off.

The two Neapolitan plenipotentiaries to Sardinia had reached Turin.

A Neapolitan Minister had also reached Paris.

A new Sicilian Ministry had been formed. Signor Intendanato Argi, the historian, and Signor Emeranti are among the members, and Logothe, Laporta and Orsini continue in the Cabinet.

A Naples telegram says a strong and compact Ministry would be immediately formed, to carry out to their full extent the principles of the Constitution and Government, and to watch over the interests of the nation.

The latest news from Naples reports the dismissal of the Ministry. Commander de Martino only would remain in the new Cabinet. Disturbances had taken place. The Royal Guard fired upon the people. One or two were killed. Several were wounded.

Five great military camps are to be formed about the end of August, in the neighborhood of Turin, Alessandria, Milan, Florence and Bologna.

The Minister of War at Turin had issued a notification informing all retired officers of the army that the necessity for calling them again to active service has ceased.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION AGAINST PIEDMONT.

The Pope, in Consistory held on the 9th, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government, on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Gnoli Faucea and Piacenza; approving the conduct of these Bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

THE ANNEXATION FEVER.

Naples Correspondence of the Times.

I think that the telegraph yesterday communicated from this Government to England the result of Friday's council with regard to Sicily, and to-day a special Minister leaves for Turin to attempt negotiations, but with what hope of success? North and South the annexation fever progresses, and nothing appears likely to satisfy it but the utter ruin of the family who by their unparalleled brutalities have provoked the anger of God and man. Expeditions are spoken of as being ready for the invasion of the kingdom, and are continually arriving in Palermo. The offer on the part of the Neapolitan Government to suspend hostilities against Garibaldi has produced no corresponding forbearance, and, indeed, one of the strongest positions in the neighborhood of Messina has been taken and fortified by the patriots. This morning a number of wounded men have been brought up from Messina. As soon as it falls—as fall it will—a descent will be made upon Calabria; and the whole game will be up unless diplomacy effects a change of counsels. As I have already told you, the House of the Bourbons is made of cards—a zephyr would blow it down; and now a storm is blowing.

The *Hannibal*, bearing the flag of Capt. Mundy, came in on Sunday afternoon.

TORTURE IN ROME.

From the Correspondence of the Times.

The public have discredited some of my statements as exaggerated, and yet I have always persisted in saying that it was impossible to paint in colors too deep what was happening in this lovely country. Let, then, the time-servers, the moral cowards of society, the reactionists, listen to the following details. As soon as the constitution was framed and the amnesty had opened the prison doors, it was noised abroad that a man who had been shut up in secret was still confined in the prison of San Francisco. He was taken thence by some young men who had also been confined there, and was benevolently received in his own house by the advocate Pasquale Abenare, who has clothed and fed him ever since. The poor victim of oppression has created great interest here, and among others Mr. Elliot and the Marchese Villamarina have been to visit him. I have done the same, and the following harrowing story I have received from his own lips, in the presence of Abenare, of a Neapolitan friend, and of a foreign Consul:

"I landed in Genoa, from Boston, somewhere in 1853, and, wishing to see the south of Italy, traveled till I came near Viterbo, when I was cautioned not to go to Rome; but I still persevered in my intention of doing so, when I was arrested as not having a passport, and carried to the Eternal City, where I was placed in the Carcere Nuovo. Not satisfied with the report which I gave of myself, I was tortured for three months as follows: My hands and arms were bound together, and then, by ropes tied round the upper part of the arms, they were drawn back till my breast protruded, and my bones sounded 'Crick! crick!' There was another species of torment practised upon me, which was this: At night, while sleeping, the door was secretly opened, and buckets of water were thrown over my body. How I survived it I cannot tell. The keepers were astonished, and said they had never had such an instance; 'But you will never get out alive,' said the Caporale Rosaloi. I replied that I never expected so to do, and prayed for the Angel of Death to come. The worst torture of all, however, was the prison itself, a room into which a few rays of light struggled from above, and the stench of which, for it had been used by the gaolers as a privy—was as bad as death. For three months I suffered thus, and then, without any reason assigned, was taken from it and placed always alone in a room called the 'Salone dei Preti,' a large airy room, and was well fed and well treated for twenty-one months more. I was the prisoner of the Cardinal Secretary Antonelli. About the middle of 1855, again without any reason being given, I was sent off to Naples; was placed first in the Vicaria, and afterwards in San Francisco, in a small, close room, where I have been detained four and a half years. I was questioned on several occasions, and at last refused to answer, saying that my persecutors already knew what I had to say; that I was unjustly and illegally confined, and nothing should compel me to utter another word. On another occasion I was called before Bianchini, the Director of Police, who interrogated me. I appealed against my sufferings, and all the reply I received was, '*Va bene! Va bene!*' from a Christian man to one suffering as I was! I have been asked to send a *supplica* for my liberation, but my invariable answer was, 'I will die first; never will I ask anything of this Government.' When first I arrived here I had a little money, which for a short time procured me better food than the prison fare, and then by degrees I sold my clothes. At last I sold, at times, my black bread to have a little salt to sprinkle over my beans, and sometimes to procure some incense to relieve the horrid stench of my prison. As for water for purposes of cleanliness it was never supplied me, and all that I could do was to dip one of my own rags in a jug of drinking water and wash some portions of my body. During the day I could repose, but at night I was covered with black beetles, fleas, and lice, and every conceivable species of vermin. I expected death, and desired and prayed for it as a relief, but it never came. My clothes were at last so reduced that I was all but naked, and so I have passed four Summers and Winters pacing up and down my narrow chamber. 'I will show you my prison dress,' said he, and going out, returned in a few minutes. It might have stood as a model for Lazarus risen from the tomb. The lower part of his body was covered with a thin pair of brown drawers, nothing more; on his feet were a pair of shoes with the soles and upper leathers all in holes. He had no shirt, but over the upper part of his body was thrown a rag, something like a coarse kitchen towel, one corner of which he had placed on his head, and as the long elfin locks which had not been cut for many years hung down far below his shoulders, he appeared more like a brute beast than a Christian man. 'See this rag,' said he, 'how I have botched it! This was my dress, and so clad I paced up and down my solitary den.' 'When I heard of his state,' said the benevolent Abenare—whose name should be known and honored—'I sent him some clothes, otherwise he could not have left his prison; and when he entered my house I thought I had never witnessed such a sight. He was supported by two persons, for he could scarcely walk, and stared about, exclaiming, 'Where am I?' He was evidently lost. He has somewhat recovered in appearance, but his eyes are still half-closed, as though unaccustomed to the light, and the indications of suffering are unmistakable. 'You were astonished by what you have seen,' said a friend who was with me, 'and yet in the Vicaria I have seen hundreds of such sights.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHINA WAR.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the financial position of the country, and the mode by which he proposed to provide for the expenses of the Chinese war. The total cost is at present estimated at £54,000,000, of which £21,000,000 are already provided, leaving a balance of £33,000,000. Presuming that under the action of the Lords, the House would continue the paper duty, this and other sums would reduce the amount to be provided to £2,336,000. To meet this he proposed to make an immediate addition to the duty on ardent spirits to the extent of 1s. 11d. per gallon, and a corresponding alteration in the tariff on wines, which was fixed to come into operation in January next. These measures would enable the Government to meet all demands. Resolutions sanctioning the proposed increase in the spirit duties were forthwith moved and agreed to.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS AND COLORED PASSENGERS.

In the House of Lords on the same evening, Lord Brougham, having reminded the noble lord who had just sat down (Earl Granville) that he had, about a fortnight or three weeks ago, taken occasion to complain of the course pursued by Sir C. Cunard—who was in the receipt of a subsidy from the Government for the conveyance of the mails across the Atlantic—in refusing to accommodate persons of color with first-class passages in his vessels, observed that he had mentioned the case of a gentlewoman of African descent to whom such accommodation had been refused, and who had been told she must make the voyage from America to this country in another part of the vessel as a second-class passenger. At the time when he made that statement it was supposed that it could hardly be correct, but it had since been confirmed; nay, more, he found that the lady in question had been obliged to return as a second-class passenger to America. He wished to know from the noble lord the nature of the contract with Sir C. Cunard—whether it was confined to the carriage of the mails, or included mails and passengers.

Earl Granville thought the noble lord, feeling a strong interest in the case, had been perfectly justified in calling the attention of the House to the matter. At the same time, the question being one of contract between the parties, it was impossible for the Government to interfere.

Lord Brougham said an action arising out of a case of the same sort was brought some years ago, and damages would certainly have been awarded against the defendant as a common carrier if the matter had not been compromised.

THE PAPER DUTY.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, Lord Fermoy moved a resolution declaring that the rejection by the Lords of the bill respecting the paper duty is an innovation on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons, and it is therefore incumbent on the House of Commons to adopt a practicable measure for the restoration of its rights and privileges.

Lord Palmerston moved the previous question, which, after some debate, was carried by 77 to 138, and the resolution fell to the ground.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The fourteenth session of the International Statistical Congress opened in London on the 16th. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. The representatives of the United States were Judge Longstreet and Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Dallas was also present in the midst of numerous distinguished guests. At the preliminary meeting, Mr. Milner Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Government. Prince Albert, President of the Congress, delivered an appropriate inaugural address. After the address, the following little incident occurred: Lord Brougham, seeing the American Minister present, said he hoped Mr. Dallas would forgive him for reminding him that there was a negro present as a member of the Congress. This gave rise to loud laughter and cheering. Mr. Dallas made no sign in response, but the negro in question, Dr. Delaney, arose and returned thanks for the kind allusion which had been made to him, and assured all present that he, too, was a man. This was greeted with renewed cheering from all parts of the hall.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An important meeting, with reference to the encouragement of the growth of cotton in India, had been held in Manchester. Lord Stanley occupied the Chair.

Lord Clyde, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the India army, had reached Paris *en route* for England.

A grand banquet was given by the Mayor of Southampton to Capt. Young and the officers of the steam-yacht *Fox*, prior to her departure to survey the route of the projected North Atlantic Telegraph. Several Americans were present, and a letter of apology from Mr. Dallas was received. Among the toasts was one to the President of the United States.

Queen Victoria had signified her intention of reviewing the Scotch volunteers at Edinburgh on the 7th of August.

A bill in Chancery had been filed against the Directors of the Union Bank, London, with the view to restrain them from paying any dividend, except out of the profits of the surplus funds, to ascertain the liabilities of a Director to make good the deficiency of Pullinger.

At the annual meeting of the Union Bank, the Australian Directors reported the discovery of frauds to the extent of nearly £10 000, the perpetrator being the Cashier in the Bank in Melbourne, named Ed. Bradley.

THE LATE FAILURES IN THE LEATHER TRADE.

In the monthly circular of Messrs. Hassel & Cogan, of Bristol, issued on the 18th, the following reference is made to the probable effect of the recent failures upon the trade: "The past month has been a very eventful period, it having disclosed a system of profligate and reckless trading which we believe has never been surpassed, if equalled, during the last ten years, remarkable as they have been for irregular transactions. The leather trade has never before been so much disgraced, and we think it fair to conclude that it will be long before such extraordinary facilities will be given to other parties to pursue such a gigantic trade without capital. We are not surprised that failures of such enormous magnitude (nearly £3,000,000) should have temporarily paralysed our trade, but a great deal too much importance has, we think, been attached to the effect they will have upon the value of leather. We believe it is an admitted fact, that for the last few years the supplies have not been materially in excess of the demand, and as the failure of so many tanners will greatly affect the supplies, while consumption, so far as we can see, will not be affected at all, we are not driven to the conclusion that prices will rapidly decline. Our trade will be sounder and safer than it has been for the past 20 years, and when raw goods shall have settled down to their legitimate level our manufacturers may fairly look for steady and remunerative prices for leather."

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

London, Thursday, July 19.

The *Valletta*, with the Bombay mail, arrived at Marseilles at 9½ P. M. yesterday.

A telegram from the scientific party in Spain says: "Success is complete. We have two photographs of red flame, which prove that they belong to the sun, and many photographs of other phases."

H. M. steam transport *Assistance* has been lost in Deep Bay, Hong Kong, and the French ship *Reine des Clippers* was burnt at Macao.

From the *Times* City article, dated yesterday evening: "The English funds have been steadily maintained to-day. The discount business at the Bank of England continues on an extensive scale at the minimum rate of four per cent. The Corn Market, this morning, was without alteration. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day."

A private telegram has been received in anticipation of the mail, the date of which is believed to be Hong Kong, June 7, which states the shipments of tea to be 1,000,000 pounds since the departure of the previous mail. The *Ellen Rogers* had sailed with some new tea on board, and some 30,000 chests had arrived at the port.

Another telegram says the exports of tea show no increase. The exports of silk were 6,700 bales. The rates of Exchange were unaltered at Hong Kong; at Shanghai an adverse movement of 1½ per cent. had taken place.

Trade at Shanghai was said to be suspended and the rebels were investing Souchow.

As regards the war with England and France, it is added that the Chinese are resolved to fight.

Last night the Lord Mayor's dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers took place at the Mansion House. Lord Palmerston praised the volunteers. The other speeches were not of general interest.

Lord Clyde landed yesterday at Dover, and has arrived in town.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been dull, but without material variation. On the 17th, there was a slight improvement under the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement. The demand for Money continued active, and the applications at the Bank were numerous, although not so pressing as they have been.

Additional failures in the Leather trade continued to take place in the Provinces. The total failures are estimated to involve £3,000,000.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93⅞@93⅞ for money, and 93⅞@93⅞ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales were made of Illinois Central shares, at 41 discount; New-York Central sevens, at 96; Erie shares, at 18¼, and ditto sevens, first mortgage, at 44@45.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 18.

The sales of the past three days amount to 28,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady and freely supplied. The quotations are for Middling Orleans, 5⅞d., and for Middling Uplands, 5⅜d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market was quiet and easier, but not quotably changed.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the crops. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour quiet, but less pressed for sale. Wheat steady, notwithstanding considerable arrivals; red, 10s.@11s.; white, 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn very dull; mixed, 30s.@30s. 6d.; yellow, 30s.@31s.; white, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef heavy. Pork heavy. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow an improving tendency.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin dull and declined slightly owing to arrivals; Common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine heavy and nominal at 31s. Sugar firm; Rice dull; Coffee firm; Ashes dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Flour slightly higher. Wheat firm; all holders demanding an advance. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea, quotations barely maintained. Rice heavier and prices easier though not lower. Tallow dull and unchanged; sales at 52s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 28s. 9d. Indigo, sales progressing heavily.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Thursday afternoon.

Cotton.—Sales yesterday and to-day, 18,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is generally unchanged. Imports to-day, 2,114 bales; previously this week, 97,408.

Breadstuffs.—Flour active. Wheat has an upward tendency. Corn steady.

Provisions.—The market is generally quiet.

Produce remains unaltered.

London, Thursday afternoon.—Consols close at 93⅞@93¾ for money, and 93⅞@93⅞ for account.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar very firm. Coffee—At the public sales full prices were obtained. Tea—The market is quiet but firm, the advices from China not yet affecting the market. Rice quiet. Tallow firm.

Trade of Virginia.—The number of vessels with cargoes clearing at the river ports of Virginia, for Northern cities, during the months of April, May and June, 1860, was 1,200, as follows: From Hampton Roads 696; York River, 109; Rappahannock, 88; Alexandria, 307. These were all sailing vessels. During the same time there have been 103 trips made by steamers from Norfolk to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The export of oysters to Northern cities alone amounted to 250 cargoes during the months of April and May, exceeding both in amount and value any other item of exports to the North made in the same time.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Celebration of the National Anniversary at Salt Lake City—The Grain Crops—How the Presidential Nominations are Received, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, July 6, 1860.

On the ever memorable "Fourth" I was awakened from my slumbers very early by the repeated thunderings of a small mountain howitzer, and of a still smaller field piece, so I walked down town to see and hear Salt Lake patriotism.

The "Fourth" happens everywhere in the United States, and I should say little about it were it not that the Mormons have the habit of diverging from the common track of usage, and doing most things after a fashion of their own.

In brief, then, the day was celebrated by the thunders of three small cannon, the cracks of an indefinite number of rifles and revolvers, the music of three brass, fife and drum and quadrille bands; a procession, a meeting, everybody "riding 'round" on horseback or in carriages, a street fight or two, a grand dinner and a ball at the Court-house, a few balls on a less pretending scale, and the disappearance of a considerable quantity of "'dam schnapps" and Valley Tan whisky. Gov. Cumming attended said dinner, and he and the Mormon Presidency honored the ball.

Most of the stores were ornamented in front by young, green fir-trees, from the mountains. Star-spangled banners floated plentifully and proudly in the breeze. The citizens in general put on their Sunday clothes, and seemed really to think the holiday a good thing.

The old Bowery on the Temple Block was torn down when the Mormons fell back *en masse* on Provo, two years ago. But a rough new Bowery, on the site of the old one, was hastily constructed for the celebration in question, and, being covered with green brush, and the ground underfoot being green with weeds, altogether a pleasing rustic scene was presented.

The patriotic of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, assembled, to the number of three or four thousand, in the Bowery, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. In a short time came the procession, with the Governor and great men, who quickly filled the stand. Only to think—Presidents, prophets, seers, revelators, apostles, high priests, elders, Bishops, Federal officers, county officers, city fathers, Jews and Gentiles, saints and sinners, sheep and goats, lions, lambs and kids, all mingling in the most delightful harmony, to celebrate the national birth-day! This is certainly hard to beat. Surely the millennium is at hand, at Salt Lake any way. Verily, how good and how pleasant a thing it is to live in a great country!

"Brigham and Heber and Daniel," the Mormon First Presidency, were all there, but did not improve the opportunity to edify the people. These distinguished gentlemen said nothing, but listened attentively.

But here the meeting is in short. Music, cannon, prayer by Apostle Orson Pratt, music, a two minutes' speech by his Excellency the Governor, cannon, music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. John T. Caine, cannon, music, a written oration by Prof. Albert Carrington, cannon, music, "Star-Spangled Banner," sung by Mr. Philip Margetts, a lengthy poem by Mr. W. G. Mills, music, a short *extempore* speech by Apostle Orson Pratt music, and benediction by Apostle John Taylor.

You will perceive that the opening and closing of the programme by prayer, though of course highly proper, especially when folks like it, smacked considerably of Mormonism, and showed that though the Father of His Country and his compeers were earthly instruments, yet the Mormons considered they were only instruments in the hands of a Superior Being.

The Governor's speech touched, with excessive brevity, upon the Pilgrim Fathers, the patriots of '76, the weary Mormon pilgrims emerging from Immigration cañon into this valley thirteen years ago, and closed with a wish for the perpetuation of liberty.

Professor Carrington's oration glanced at American history and particularly the time of the Revolution, deplored the degeneracy of politicians, statesmen, and office-holders of the present day, but hoped for the perpetuity of the Union and of American liberty, and gave a careful broadside against the method of governing territories.

Orson Pratt said he was no orator, politician or statesman, but he was an American citizen, and as such had an interest in the proceedings and questions of the day. He then declared that Congress was required by the Constitution to guarantee a republican form of government; that the present system of governing the territories was unconstitutional; was not republican, but a monarchial relic; that Congress had no right to disfranchise the people of a territory by depriving them of the right of a voice in the election of their rulers; that Congress might dispose of territorial property, but not of the people or their right to vote; that a provisional State government was the proper form of government for American citizens until they were admitted as a *bona fide* sovereign State.

Of course this popular sovereignty doctrine took amazingly with the audience, for they admire it just as much as the Little Giant ever did.

A *Mountaineer* extra, this week, announces the dissolution of the firm of Blair and Ferguson, editors and publishers of said paper. Blair goes to Cache Valley, a farmer and grazier. The editorial tripod evidently does not agree with him, or he does not agree with it. After the conclusion of the present volume, seven more weekly numbers, Ferguson takes charge single handed, to battle with the heathen and Philistines, and defend the "cause of Zion" from the attacks of the ungodly. All this, if no hitch happens in the dissolution.

Throughout the Territory the prospect for grain crops is excellent. But I do not mean to say, that in the old cultivated fields the produce will be as great as it has been. This can hardly be expected, for many are the fields in this Territory which have been cropped with wheat every year since first inclosed, and no manure to help the land. And not cropped on the Lois Weedon system either. But manure now begins to be used of necessity on many farms. Still, unless some unforeseen calamity occurs, we feel certain of a more than average yield.

It was anticipated that the grass, or rather hay crop, would be large, but present appearances indicate a falling off from the yield of last year. There has been more rain than usual, but the streams have not risen as high as last year, and consequently the bottom lands are not so moist; and the Spring has been colder than usual. But the army will require very little forage, comparatively, next Winter, so hay will probably not be very high the present season.

Labor at this busy season is very scarce and dear, many who used to hire out to work having gone to Cache Valley to take up farms.

The nomination of Douglas was reported here by express. Opinions are conflicting as to his fitness for the office of President in Mormon eyes. His Popular Sovereignty principles commend him to this community, but there are certain jealous souls who think he talked far too loudly about "cutting out the loathsome ulcer." It is generally believed that he will not be President of the United States.

Of course "Honest Abe" is not very popular here He is supposed to have too strong a predilection for demolishing the "twin relics," one of the same being held in high esteem at Salt Lake.

Sam Houston is the favorite with Utah folks, and their partiality is not a whit lessened by his avowed antagonism to cliques and parties, and speculative and political wire-pulling in general.

One after another do the horse-stealing fraternity bite the dust. They have been for some time very flourishing in Utah, and particularly since the advent of the army. One of these gentry recently undertook to steal some horses from a California company of emigrants, near Fort Bridger, but he was pursued and overtaken in Echo Cañon, and shot dead, although he promised, if spared, to turn State evidence, and reveal the general rendezvous of his gang and their amassed booty, in the shape of live stock.

Another, named Skeen, undertook to steal horses from the folks at Cache Valley, but he had the luck to be caught by the police, who conveyed him to Logan, the principal city in that Valley. Here he attempted to escape, and was shot down in the act. While in custody, some of his friends talked of trying to effect his release by force, but they were met by the quieting intimation that if such a thing was attempted, it would be an excellent thing for the community at large.

On the 27th ult., the house of Mr. Alina L. Smith, of this city, was ransacked, in the absence of the inmates, and $124 worth of property stolen. Burglary has not been very common in this Territoy, and it is to be hoped that it will not prevail. We have plenty of crime in our midst without that.

A week ago a drunken Indian shot down an ox which was in a team in a street in Provo. The matter, however, was amicably settled by the Indian paying a pony for the ox.

The work on the Temple ceased in the war-time. Teams have now recommenced to haul granite from Cottonwood, Cañon; but the earth still covers the foundation of the sacred edifice.

A few days ago a rather severe earthquake occurred at Fillmore.

Several days ago Mr. Wm. King, of Haysville, Davis County, was found dead, pierced with two bullets, on the prairie, whither he had gone to hunt stock. Unlawful meddling with the fair sex is the supposed cause. Free lovers, beware.

Another fatal accident has occurred in a saw-mill. Mr. Benjamin Crossland, on the 25th ult., was severely injured by a slab he was carrying catching the mill-carriage. He died four days after. The accident occurred in Mr. Eli B. Kelly's mill, Tooele Valley.

Three convicts escaped from the Penitentiary a few days since, by undermining a wall. Two have been recaptured.

The Great Eastern.

HER DEPARTURE FOR CAPE MAY—SCENES ON THE RIVER AND IN THE BAY—A GREAT CROWD AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the *Great Eastern* left her anchorage in the middle of the stream, in the North River, and proceeded on her Cape May excursion. She had between eleven and twelve hundred people on board, nearly all of whom had paid ten dollars each for their ticket. Among those who were invited, to do excellent service, were Sergeant Dickson and four other officers attached to the Detective Police, who will prevent operations on the part of some noted thieves, who are known to have purchased tickets, expecting, undoubtedly, to realize the amount of them, twenty or fifty fold.

From an early hour yesterday morning, large crowds assembled at every available point along the New-York and Jersey sides of the river, and on the Long Island and Staten Island shores and eminences, to witness her departure. The excitement was almost as great as on the occasion of her coming up the Bay. The Battery, especially, was crowded to excess. In fact, everywhere, on each side, thousands upon thousands of people were congregated. They had to wait much longer than they expected, however, with some impatience and weariness. The delay was partly owing to the state of the tide, and partly to the fear of breaking the Staten Island telegraph cable, which crosses the river at the point where her anchor was dropped, and with which it had become entangled. By using extreme caution no damage was done, but some delay was the consequence. A large fleet of yachts, row-boats and small sail craft lay off Staten Island and toward the Narrows to anticipate her coming. As there was no wind they found it difficult to control their movements, which obliged the *Great Eastern* in one or two cases to vary her course from direct channel-way to avoid a collision with them. By the time she had proceeded half-way from the Battery to Staten Island both the wheels and screw were revolving rapidly, and the ship carried a tolerably sized "bone in her mouth." The excursionists, in large numbers, were seen on all the prominent parts of the ship, except on the paddle-boxes, which are always sacred to the pilots and captain when the ship is under way. The three tops were well filled with people, who looked patronizingly down from their lofty height upon their fellow-passengers, and particularly so upon the outsiders who were following in the wake of the ship, or on her quarters in large and small steamers. The most crowded of these were the *Thomas P. Way, Hendrick Hudson, Columbia, Mayflower, Tiger, Thomas Hunt* and *Keyport*, besides which the *Island Bell, Satellite, Moses Taylor, Huntress* and *Francis G. Speight* were all well filled. The steamer *Delaware*, which accompanies the *Great Eastern* to Cape May, had a very large party on board.

The steamer *Saxonia*, which arrived and passed Quarantine at 5 o'clock, fired a gun for the *Great Eastern* as she passed. Large numbers were disappointed in their efforts to get on board of the excursion boats, which were in some cases dangerously crowded before they had called at half the different places mentioned in their advertisements. The *Thos. P. Way* came down from Newark with her deck literally packed, and was obliged to pass by and leave several hundred people standing on the pier foot of Dey street, who had gathered with the intention of going in her. The new steamer *Flushing*, Capt. Nimmo, brought down over six hundred persons, and, on her arrival at the Fulton Market-slip, some four hundred others went on board, making about one thousand. The *Flushing* made a circuit of the ship as she lay at anchor, and followed her part way down the bay. The Staten Island boats were all thronged from 2 to 4 P. M.; those on the 5 o'clock return boat having a good view of the ship, passing her almost within hail. All the shore of Staten Island, from Burns' Hotel to the Bluff, were lined with spectators, who waved and cheered as the big ship swept by. On the Long Island shore, from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton, crowds were also seen. Most of the steamers, finding it late (nearly 6 o'clock) when they had reached the Narrows, turned back to the City, each company giving the usual parting huzzah. The weather was all that could be desired, and without doubt, her passengers will have a pleasant time. Dodworth's two bands are on board, and will be so divided about the deck that dancers, wherever they are, can have their share of music.

The following table shows the number of persons who have visited the great ship since her arrival:

First five days	8,578
Second week	26,821
Third week	32,029
Fourth week	76,336
Total	143,809

The difference between the dollar days and the reduced price of admission is very notable, and also the fact that the receipts were larger by several thousands of dollars during the last week than on the three previous weeks put together.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC CLUB VS. MUTUAL CLUB.

These Clubs played an exciting match on Monday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, which ended in favor of the famed Atlantics. It might be supposed that in playing this match they were getting themselves in practice for their great contest with the Excelsiors, on the 2d proximo; but if the Mutuals had been fully represented by their regular pitchers, Burns and Powell, it might have been a tougher task for them to have come out evenly, instead of taking away the ball as easily as they have done. As a whole, the Mutuals have not lost any credit by losing this game, while leaving on the score-book so good a fifteen, against such fielding as the Atlantics. The batting of the Atlantics was of the usual heavy kind, and was well met by the out-fielders, no home runs being made; but the in-fielding, and misses of different catchers behind, (changed as usual, was) rather muffy. The pitching was also lacking in effectiveness, Beard not filling that post as well as that of catcher. Taking these important shortcomings, and the changes in positions of the fielders, into consideration, it is a wonder they came out so well. Gavagan put two men out on a fine catch from the bat and throw to a base, and Taylor at right field deserved all praise; a carriage prevented his making a clear home run. The Atlantics' batting was generally first-rate, but P. O'Brien was not as successful as usual in the field. Where is it possible to find perfection at all times? Although all fielded finely, Smith, Pierce and M. O'Brien seemed to excel most. A collation was given to the Atlantics by the Mutuals, at which much interchange of good-feeling took place, and the ball was presented by Mr. Wildey, with some appropriate remarks, to Mr. Tassey, President of the Atlantics, who made most friendly response, which was received by both parties with cheers. The Press was not forgotten amid the hilarity; and the Atlantics departed with another trophy to add to the many well-earned laurels they have won.

The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs
Pierce, c.	2	5	Beard, s.	4	1
Smith, 3d b.	3	5	Taylor, r f.	3	2
McMahon, s.	2	6	Gavagan, 3d b.	3	2
P. O'Brien, l f.	3	4	Spence, l, f	2	2
John Oliver, 2d b.	4	4	McMahon, 2d b.	2	3
Price, 1st b.	4	2	A. B. Taylor, 1 b.	3	2
M. O'Brien, p.	3	3	Harris, c.	4	1
Joe Oliver, c f.	2	3	Wilder, c. f.	3	1
Hawkshurst, 2 f.	4	2	Mott, p.	3	1
Total		34	Total		15

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Atlantic	8	1	4	2	1	2	7	5	4—34
Mutual	0	0	1	7	0	0	6	0	1—15

Umpire—Mr. W. Barre, of Pastime Club.

Scorers—For Atlantic, Mr. G. W. Moore. For Mutual, Mr. Jas. McConnell.

Aquatic.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE EMPIRE CITY CLUB.

The sixth annual regatta of the Empire City Regatta Club, which comes off the 10th of September next, promises to be a splendid affair. In addition to the usual prizes offered, which will amount this year to upwards of $400, a splendid silver pitcher is to be offered to amateurs throughout the United States. It is expected that the amateur oarsmen of Harvard and Yale Colleges and Brown University will join in the competition. The prize is confined to six-oared lapstreak boats.

The Empire City Club held a meeting at St. Mark's-place Hotel last evening, President Robbins in the chair, and completed the arrangements for the regatta by appointing the following gentlemen as Judges: George Wilkes, J. D. R. Putnam, Capt. M. R. Roberts, Capt. Abraham Barker, Alderman Boole, Jacob A. Messerole, Leman B. Wing, Dennis McCarthy, Frank Queen. The race will take place in Harlem River, opposite Conrad's Garden.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Immigration and its Practical Advantages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, February, 1860.

In preceding letters I endeavored to show that the limited labor force of Jamaica is not at the command of the planting interest, for reasons which I shall here briefly recapitulate:

1. Because, at the period of Emancipation, there was barely labor enough for present wants—not enough, by any means, to extend and improve the cultivation of the cane, the most important article of West Indian commerce.

2. Because Jamaica exports, besides sugar, very large quantities of coffee, pimento, ginger, and woods of various kinds, all of which have helped to weaken the labor force absolutely required for the production of the principal staple.

3. Because, for years after Emancipation, the planters pursued a policy of coercion that compelled the negroes, in simple self-defence, to abandon estate service; and the confidence between the Proprietary and laboring interests, then destroyed, has never been restored.

4. Because land in Jamaica is very cheap and plentiful, and the negro has discovered that cultivating for himself is more to his advantage, pecuniarily, socially and morally, than cultivating for others.

5. Because a very large number of estates were abandoned for want of capital, and the negroes, obliged to seek other means of livelihood, bought land, and have since attained an independence of which, if it were possible, it would be extremely unwise and impolitic to deprive them by compulsory legislation.

6. Because the planter steadily refuses to cooperate with the small settler, and to accept his services in the cultivation of the cane under the Metairie or any other system. In the management of his estate he insists, as a *sine qua non*, that the relations between employer and employed shall be strictly those of master and servant.

7. Because want of means on some estates led to unpunctual payment. In some cases the laborers were not paid for months; in others their wages were cut down or not liquidated at all; and this, though an exception and not a rule, created a widespread and general distrust most injurious to the planting interest.

8. Because a strong prejudice exists in the minds of the creole population against field labor which, in other days, was the badge of slavery; and no efforts have been made to remove this prejudice, either by educating the masses, or by elevating the work itself to the dignity of honest, independent industry. Many of the dissenting ministers, whether rightly or wrongly I will not pretend to decide, advise their people not to work on estates when they can find other employment.

9. Because economy of labor is practically ignored in Jamaica; labor is wasted, and labor-saving arts are unknown.

10. Because the governing classes have shamefully neglected the welfare of the masses. They have not made the annual decline of population a subject of earnest consideration, nor have they essayed to check it by the adoption of the most ordinary precautions.

11. Because the native laboring force of the island has been weakened by large emigration to the adjoining continent—especially to Panama, while the railroad across that isthmus was in course of construction.

12. Because the laboring force of the island has been decimated by cholera and small pox. It is supposed that, from these visitations, upwards of 30,000 people died.

13. Because the character of the labor, that the planter can now command is essentially transient; and, if the supply were sufficient in mere numbers, its uncertainty, at particular seasons, deters capitalists from undertaking sugar manufacture in Jamaica, and cramps the energies of those present proprietors who are able to extend their operations and improve their estates.

I confess that if none of these reasons existed—if the planters of Jamaica could command a plentiful supply of labor for all present necessities, I should still advocate immigration in view of the mere fact that three million acres of cheap unplanted land are open for settlement—that the soil of the Island is wonderfully productive, and its climate salubrious. These arguments do not encroach upon debatable ground. The advocate of immigration may consistently refuse to believe that the planting interest is paramount, or he may treat with indifference the consideration that, with population, Jamaica could export 500,000 instead of 30,000 hogsheads. There are reasons, other than those given by the planter, in favor of immigration, and (that I know of) not a valid one against it. They are reasons that must weigh with statesmen and patriots, if there are any in Jamaica, and with Englishmen who care for the prosperity of one of the most splendid dependencies of the Empire. I do not speak of political reasons which make the colonization of Jamaica a matter of the last importance to British commerce in these seas. They are obvious enough while the United States, on the one hand, are coveting Cuba, and France, on the other, is fostering her West Indian possessions and seeking to enlarge them. The most forcible argument that can be urged in favor of immigration is that Jamaica now supports a population of 350,000, when she could support, with ease, a population of 4,000,000—that, capable of yielding every article of tropical growth, her resources have remained undeveloped and her wealth almost unknown during two centuries of occupation. There have been costly attempts to raise cotton in Africa and India: but here, in Jamaica, cotton grows wild and labor for its cultivation is the only desideratum.

It is deplorable that Jamaica, everywhere regarded as a representative of the Emancipation Experiment, should have been the special victim of of a mistaken philanthropy—that immigration, upon which free labor and the island's prosperity so largely depended, should have been opposed and discouraged in England, or even left to the management of a bankrupt and broken-down interest. By such a course the people of England, under a mistaken apprehension of the true issue, flung away their opportunity to vindicate, in this island, the rightful superiority of free labor, though, with curious perversity, they seized and turned to profitable account a similar opportunity in the Mauritius, Guiana, and Trinidad.

The advantages to be derived from an immigration based on colonizing principles—and the British Government countenances no other—cannot be disputed. Carried out on a large and liberal scale, its first palpable effect in Jamaica would be to restore a confidence that has been torn up root and branch. It would bring capital, and capital would bring reinforcements to the white population now seriously threatened with extinction. It would remove prevailing poverty and check its demoralizing influences. It would enable the planter to free himself from debt, and extend and improve the cultivation of his cane fields. His labor would be cheaper than slave labor, and other things being made equal, he would be able to compete successfully with the Cuban planter. An extension of sugar cultivation would be immediately followed by an increased demand for the superior kind of labor that the creole prefers, and that he alone is capable of rendering. It is mere folly to say that he would be supplanted in his own market. Immigration cannot be otherwise than beneficial to him. It would open to him a wider field of exertion; his services would be more wanted, more remunerative, and would be willingly received on his own terms; his provision grounds would yield him a better income; he would altogether emerge from the serfdom of estates labor, and as a mechanic, a skilfull workman, or farmer, would help to build up the middle class of Jamaica. The immigrant laborer is not introduced as the creole's competitor. He is introduced to displace no one, but to fill a blank in the civil and social condition of the island. Without field labor in this climate, cultivation not only stands still, but retrogrades, and civilization advances or recedes in proportion. The friends of freedom have only to insist that the liberties of the immigrant laborer shall be carefully guarded—that he shall not be made the slave of any particular interest—and he, of all others, becomes most benefited by the change. He is removed from the over-populated districts of the East to these sparsely settled islands of the West, at no expense to himself, and with no misgivings about the future. For the first time in his life he is remunerated for his work, and for the first time the path of social and moral progress is opened to him. Immigration must further the cause of civilization. By abolishing female labor on estates, it will create among the creole population a respect for the sex, now terribly wanting, and will arrest one of the principal sources of degrading immorality. These are not fanciful expectations; but results that have flowed directly from immigration in Trinidad, Guiana and the Mauritius. It can be shown in all these colonies, that exports have multiplied—that planters have relieved their properties of debt—that the investment of capital has recommenced—that creoles and immigrants have both, in their respective spheres, materially improved, and live together in perfect harmony and contentment.

The Indian coolie, after the creole, is the favorite laborer in the British colonies. In point of fact, the West Indian planter can only choose between the coolie and the Chinaman. The African cannot be procured without encouraging wars on his own continent, and giving an indirect support to the Slave-trade, and his introduction into any of the British possessions is not contemplated, and will not be tolerated by the English people. The Chinaman is not liked; he is close, cunning, avaricious, unprogressive, quarrelsome, and seldom becomes a permanent colonist. His habits of life are repulsive both to creole and European. In California and Australia the Chinese have been an unproductive and injurious element of the population. They would never make for Jamaica a thriving peasantry, such as it is her object to secure. The Indian coolie, on the other hand, is found to be docile, peaceable, intelligent, industrious, eager to learn, and apt at improvement. He is, moreover, a British subject, and his transportation, at his own free option, from one portion of the Empire to another, is conducted with the most jealous protection of his rights and the most careful regard to his interests.

I know that, in the United States, British immigration has been confounded, and most unjustly confounded, with immigration to French and Spanish islands, and I have made, on this account, a special study of its prominent features. Familiar, too, with its practical working, I do not hesitate to say that except in the contract obligations which he has bound himself to perform, the immigrant is as free as any other laborer in the British dominions. He has, moreover, privileges which laborers who emigrate to other countries do not enjoy. His prospects are not even doubtful, for, from the day he arrives, he is supplied with work, or with lodging and provisions, until work can be obtained. He is employed at the current rate of wages, of which a minimum is fixed by law. He is guaranteed proper medical attendance, and Government officers are appointed for the express purpose of protecting him and affording him immediate redress in the event of any possible wrong. The planter is powerless to exact from his laborer more than the terms of the contract into which both have entered, and that these terms are perfectly fair and liberal I shall presently undertake to show. I have already explained the system of immigration that obtains in other colonies, and shall only observe here the peculiarities of the Jamaica law which came into force in 1858.

By the provisions of this act the immigrant laborer is entitled, free of all charges, to a certificate of "industrial residence" after he has worked five years under indenture. He can shorten this term of service, and receive his certificate, by paying a commutation fee of $20 at the end of the third year, or of $10 at the end of the fourth year. At the end of the second year, and of each subsequent year, he can, at his own election, change his employer, and give his service to whomsoever he pleases. The contract between the immigrant and his employer explains the obligations of both, and is thus worded:

JAMAICA, ss.—This indenture made the 10th day of February 1860, between Oh Swanne, immigrant laborer, of the one part, and John Jones, of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, in the said island, of the other part, *witnesseth*: That in virtue of "the immigration act of 1858," and in consideration of the covenants of the said John Jones, hereinafter contained, he the said Oh Swanne doth bind himself to the said John Jones for the term of five years, to be computed from the date hereof; and doth hereby covenant with the said John Jones, that he the said Oh Swanne, will, during the said term, or the continuation of these presents, truly and faithfully serve the said John Jones, his heirs and assigns, as laborer on the Silver Spring estate, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, according to the laws and regulations made concerning immigrant laborers in this Island; and the said John Jones doth hereby covenant with the said Oh Swanne, that he, the said John Jones, will, during the said term, or the continuance of these presents, provide the said Oh Swanne with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, medical attendance; and such medicine, medical attendance, and lodging shall be in conformity with the laws or regulations made concerning immigrant laborers in this island; and also will pay wages to the said Oh Swanne at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the laborers, not under written agreement, working on the said estate, according to the quantity of work performed, being at the rate of not less than —— per diem, subject to deductions at the following rate (for medical attendance, lodging, and repayment of advances, if such have been made.) In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

(Signed) OH SWANNE,
(Witnesses.) JOHN JONES.

Under this contract the emigrant either works out his five years' term or pays the commutation, and in either event he receives the "certificate" which frees him from service and conveys the right of naturalization. While under contract, he may be a landed proprietor, and cultivate for himself, provided he does not neglect the service due every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, to his employer. After his contract has expired, and he has obtained his certificate, he may return home at his own expense, or, if he choose to remain in the island another five years, he may then return home at the expense of the colony, or receive, instead of this privilege, ten acres of land exempt from taxation during three years. The wisdom of this provision, or of any other that holds out inducements to permanent settlement, cannot be questioned. Colonization and not a temporary supply of labor is the chief object to be attained. The principle of granting back passages, and allowing immigrants no choice but to accept them, is, in my judgment, an erroneous one. It is not sound political economy, nor is it just to the people who bear the burden of the immigration outlay. It looks like an expiation of some wrong inflicted on the coolie, and is so interpreted abroad. It offers a bonus to the immigrant to go away after he has become an efficient acclimated laborer. To offer him a bonus to remain would be the wiser policy.

It only remains to add that, under the Jamaica law of 1858, the entire expense of immigration is imposed upon the planting interest. This is the interest, it is true, which the importation of labor is chiefly designed to benefit; but there cannot be a doubt, if the experience of other islands be accepted as an indication of the result in Jamaica, that the benefit to the planter will be shared by the merchant, the stock-breeder, the mechanic, and the settler.

Such are the main features of the Jamaica Immigration law, to which the sanction of the Imperial Government was so reluctantly given. The law is quite as favorable to the liberties of the immigrant as any similar law in Trinidad, Guiana, or the Mauritius, and yet the most strenuous exertions were made in England to have it vetoed. The Anti-Slavery Society exerted their powerful influence against its passage, and memorialized Government with objections, either untrue in fact or illogical in argument. They "denied the scarcity of available labor," though men of all parties in the Island, and of wide experience, thought differently, and so expressed themselves. They objected to "wages being fixed arbitrarily by the proprietor," when the immigrant's contract distinctly stated that he should be paid at the current rate. They found fault with a scheme of immigration that "imposed a tax on the whole colony," when the law clearly provided that the expense should be borne altogether by the planter. They urged that the measure "would reduce the present inadequate rate of wages paid to creole laborers," when, judging from the experience of other colonies, it would, on the contrary, increase the rate of wages, and procure for the creole more lucrative and more satisfactory employment. They deprecated "the introduction of pagans and idolators," when, by this very introduction, these pagans and idolators are civilized and christianized. They deplored the consequences of "an African immigration," when none was in contemplation. They represented that the immigrant "was not allowed to choose his own master," which was only so far true that, for two years, and no longer, the laborer's employer is selected, for very obvious reasons, by an Immigrant Agent, who is an appointee of the Crown, and responsible for all his acts. They made out a mortality on shipboard, and after arrival, not warranted by fact. There has been mortality, undoubtedly, among West Indian immigrants, but nothing like the percentage alleged. It arose in one case from an outbreak of cholera, and in others from an unwise selection of sickly immigrants. Except in these cases, the average of deaths among the people has not been greater than it would have been if they remained at home. The Anti-Slavery Society further pretended that the Jamaica law "did not sufficiently provide for the protection of the immigrant," when it appeared that officers were created for this very purpose, in the interest of immigrants exclusively, and armed with special powers of supervision and interference. They finally concluded that the measure "was not wished for by the masses," though it was passed by their representatives, without a single dissenting petition, and with the support of every journal in the Island. Untenable as these objections were, the opposition that pressed them was unyielding and powerful. Such a hostile spirit can only be explained by the existence of a very strong distrust of all measures emanating or supposed to emanate from the planting interest. And this distrust is not difficult to account for. While the planters of other days were making representations of a great dearth of labor, they were driving creole labor from the estates by a mistaken policy and oppressive legislation. While they were bankrupt, ruined, and appealing for aid, they untruthfully pretended that creole indolence was the cause of their misfortunes. While they proclaimed that immigration was their only hope, their own schemes of immigration were being grossly mismanaged and ultimately turned out most pitiful failures. It is not generally known outside the Island that, at various times since Emancipation, over 17,000 immigrants—Africans, Indians, Chinese, American negroes and Europeans—have been brought to Jamaica. I don't believe that one-tenth of this number can be found upon estates to-day. Immigration agents abroad appear to have lacked the sense or the honesty (for they were paid so much per capita) to select their men from an agricultural population; the coolies were picked up in the streets of Calcutta; the Europeans were idlers from large cities; the American negroes were mechanics and tradesmen; and the Africans, with some coolie exceptions, were the only serviceable field laborers. A quarter of a million sterling was expended, and the island is still in debt for a portion of the sum wasted in these fruitless efforts. It is not surprising, therefore, that fresh immigration measures should be opposed by an organization that assumes a protectorate over West Indian interests, and undoubtedly represents a preponderating English sentiment. Under former immigration laws the planters of Jamaica paid only two-thirds of the expense; but under the present law, as a penalty for past mismanagement, and a concession to the opposition that they have with such difficulty combatted, they have to bear the whole burden of expenditure. The present scheme of immigration is, in fact, a victory of the Anti-Slavery party of Jamaica, whose views the planters have been compelled to adopt. A few years ago the proprietors scouted any plan that did not indenture the laborers for ten years. They are now content that the indenture shall not exceed two or three years—sufficient to guarantee the planter a return for his outlay, and to give the laborer a necessary industrial training. The Jamaica law of 1858 was opposed in England very unwisely, as I think, and much more strenuously than it was opposed even by ultraists within the colony. It cannot, under any circumstances, be considered a triumph of the planting interest; it is rather a fair expression of the liberal public sentiment of the island, on a much debated question of the highest importance. A separate bill authorizes the Governor to borrow sums, not exceeding £50,000 sterling in one year, to defray the charges of immigration in the first instance, and these sums are to be repaid by employers in ten semi-annual installments.

Legislation on the subject of immigration can do no more for Jamaica than it has done. The island is now waiting for the capital, the energy and the practical ability necessary to carry out its laws. The opposition of the Anti-Slavery Society has been silenced, and the planters of Jamaica are at liberty to bring in 50,000 coolie laborers within a year; but who believes they will do it? If it was true that they were in such desperate straits for labor—if it was true that labor, and not capital, was their most pressing want—why are not a dozen ships laden with coolies now on their way from Madras to Kingston? There is a law on the Jamaica statute-book authorizing the introduction of labor on private account, provided that the contract between employer and immigrant shall be binding for only three years, and that the latter be paid the current rate of wages. Why are not the planters, who complain that their capital is lying idle and their estates going to ruin for want of labor, availing themselves of this special enactment in their favor? The burden of all that I have written is an answer to these questions, and if it is not, I have been writing to a vain purpose.

Immigration for Jamaica should be advocated wholly irrespective of the deficiency of labor to meet present demands, and upon a broader basis than that of building up the planting interest, or giving it any undue preponderance. That was the wrong of Slavery. The planting interest is, I believe, the most important money-interest at stake, and should not be cramped or checked in its legitimate expansion; but it should not, on the other hand, be fostered at the expense of other interests. When that happens, it necessarily and naturally becomes oligarchic, selfish in its aims and purposes, opposed to popular enlightenment, education and moral discipline. Immigration should be advocated on the ground that the island is capable of sustaining forty people where it now sustains four. Every class of its inhabitants—planters, settlers, laborers—all want the new life that immigration only can give them. They all belong to a past age; and even those that float upon the surface of Jamaica's ruin are but wrecks of a demolished system. New men, with new ideas—men of perseverance, energy, capital—men determined to face the responsibilities and difficulties of their position—men willing to work, no matter whence they come—would soon startle Jamaica from her apathy and stupor. There are such men in the island now; their estates flourish; they make fortunes; they find labor; but they are exceptions—their influence is limited. I do not doubt that, before long, they will be representatives of the Jamaica proprietary interest. Their examples must be beneficial. They must eventually open the eyes of the world to the undeveloped resources of this island, and to the wealth that it is yet destined to yield.

Jamaica was ruined by its proprietary, and in its proprietary the hope of redemption lies. They have the experience of their predecessors to profit by. The work that they have to perform they must perform themselves, and not find consolation in the maudlin belief that it will ever be performed by others. They may enrich themselves, as their predecessors did, by the reintroduction of serf labor, but if they neglect, as their predecessors did, to educate the people, and give them sound moral and industrial training, they will establish, at best, a fictitious prosperity, that the first storm will sweep away. Their schemes of emigration will fail if the main object of colonization is forgotten. They will fail if the welfare of the people is again made subservient to a mere money interest. They will fail if no discrimination is used in the selection of laborers, who are to become at a future period the mainstay of the island. They will fail if, after the introduction of emigrants, they are turned into beasts of burden, and Slavery, under another name, is reinstated. Their schemes of emigration will fail if there is a want of capital to carry them out—not by driblets—but on a scale sufficiently extended to insure success. They will fail if, finally, false representations are made to seduce laborers to the island, and they are disgusted with expectations that cannot be realized. I have seen a circular in Canada papers, offering colored laborers, who will emigrate to Jamaica, wages "varying from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, and even two dollars a day." Now, a field laborer in Jamaica cannot earn any of these sums throughout the year. It will take a very good and very industrious laborer to earn fifty cents for 200 out of the 365 days. But neither Canada nor the United States, where wages are so high, are places to look for mere laborers. The American negro may make a good farmer or settler for Jamaica, but to perform inferior service in a dependent position, he cannot be obtained in available numbers.

Upon the colonizing principle Jamaica is ready to receive and sustain a million of free, intelligent and industrious laborers. And not alone laborers. The island is in want of settlers and farmers from Europe or America, who will stimulate, by the force of example, the sluggish energy of the creole peasantry—who will teach them to economize the labor that they waste, to cultivate more wisely, and to reap more abundantly—who will introduce among them comforts of which they are now utterly ignorant—who will create an independent public opinion, and who will elevate the middle classes of Jamaica far above the present standard of questionable civilization. If the advantages of this island had ever been fairly placed before the world, and a cheap line of travel established, there is no reason to doubt that many of the British and German immigrants who wandered to the La Plata, the Brazils and the sickly slopes of the Amazon, would have turned their steps hitherward, where the climate is so salubrious, the land so fertile, and political equality so fully recognized. A few settlers of this kind distributed throughout the different parishes could not fail to stimulate creole enterprise, and—with abundance of labor to satisfy the demands, not only of the planting interest, but of all other interests, down to those of the settler himself—there need be no speculation about the future Jamaica or the ultimate triumph of her free system. Acquainted, as I profess to be, with her wonderful resources and the immense field for industry that she offers, I cannot refuse to believe that there is in store for the island a prosperity that she never approached in the days of her fabled grandeur. For, if her present proprietary are unequal to the work of regeneration, others will be found to take it up and carry it out to the uttermost limit of completion.

W. G. S.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Episcopalian Liberality Towards Unitarians—T. Starr King—Lawyer John Nugent—Death of Victoria—The Judge Terry Farce—The Longest Passage—Col. Lander is to Tackle the Runaway Indians, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 2, 1860.

It may have occurred to you before now that San Francisco is a good deal of a "big village," and quite subject to tea-pot tempests. The last storm of this sort is now raging. Two enterprising lay-churchmen have got up an institution known as the "Episcopal Mission Sunday School." It is a very popular concern, stealing the hearts of the little ones, and doing them great good unawares. It rejoices in multiplied festivals, whereof dancing is an established feature, but many of its teachers and scholars during the year are confirmed and added to the Episcopal Church. Before citizens took any steps toward celebrating the Fourth of July, this School announced its intention to have a memorable celebration—to have a grand procession with a military escort, girls in white and wreathed with flowers, and a Goddess of Liberty, with stars adorning her, and all that. They invited all the other Sunday Schools, Jew and Gentile, to unite with them; but both the Unions, the Episcopal, and that composed of other "Evangelical" Church Schools, declined to pay it any attention. But, inasmuch as the literary exercises provided by the citizens for the day were particularly unpromising, the public were turning with a good deal of expectation to the "Sunday-School Celebration" for its advertised treat of an address from T. STARR KING. But now the Standing Committee of the Diocese appear in an advertisement of protest. As a sign of the times of the liberalty of a cosmopolitan metropolis in the nineteenth century, I think you will be glad to print it entire. It as follows:

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of California, held on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1860, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the action of the officers of the Episcopal Mission Sunday School, in their celebration of the Fourth of July, by which they have invited an Unitarian Clergyman to deliver an address to the children of Episcopal Sunday Schools, has been had without the sanction of any of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, and does not meet the approbation of the Standing Committee, at present the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Standing Committee be directed to publish this resolution.

The above is a true copy from the minutes.

Attest: BENJ. AKERLY, Secretary.

Bishop KIP is away; in his absence Rev. S. C. THRALL is responsible for this charming device to save the Church from such contact with Unitarianism, as it might suffer if STARR KING delivered a Fourth of July lecture, under the auspices of a Sabbath School which has no other connection with it but to bear the name Episcopal, and to take its converts to the Episcopal Church for confirmation. Mr. KING this morning, in a courteous note, requests the Committee of the Diocese that thus attempts to brand persons of his faith, to state publicly *why* the invitation to a Unitarian minister to address an assemblage on the Fourth of July, in which the children of Episcopalians join, is such an offence that it meets the disapprobation of every member of their body, and every Episcopal clergyman in this State.

There is likely to come out of this a wholesale ventilation of sectarian courtesy, of individual church members' rights, of the sanctity of "trade marks" in schools, and of the policy of manufacturing, or rather of incarnating, the Goddess of Liberty in the person of Sabbath school pupils.

JOHN NUGENT, of the *Herald*, is no longer a simple Editor. He has swung out suddenly as a first-class lawyer, with an argument before the Supreme Court against the Peter Smith titles, and to-day, in his own paper, he prints the "Opinion of NUGENT and JUDAH in justification of the course of the majority of the Pilot Commissioners" in holding the old pilots to be no longer entitled to their "branches," and appointing in their places men who are good sound Democrats. After this probably the pilot question will be considered settled.

Victoria died on the 28th of June. She went over the falls while attempting to swim the Stanislaus River, and died a few days after from her bruises. She was buried at Ione City, and the mound over her remains covers what the "Dan Rice Circus Company" held to be worth $20,000 of trained elephant flesh and instinct.

The curtain rings up on the farcical trial of Judge TERRY for killing BRODERICK, at San Rafael, to-day. It is supposed that TERRY will now rather encourage the finishing up of the trial and acquittal.

The clipper *Champion*, of Boston, now discharging here, was one year and two months on her passage from New-York to San Francisco—the longest yet.

The Market-street Railroad to the Mission Dolores is now completed, and the cars will commence running to-morrow, to the great joy of all the people.

Col. F. W. LANDER writes from Honey Lake Valley that he was going to start on the 17th of June against the Indians who were driven from Pyramid Lake, whom he holds to be from 300 to 600 strong. He goes with a force of 70 or 80 men, of whom 35 are from his own train, mounted but indifferently on wild Spanish horses and mules. The Colonel says he has been "out of fix" lately, suffering severe chills and vomiting turns, but hopes this trip will bring him up. He goes because he thinks "it is necessary to clean out the Indians before he can move a wagon train down the road which winds through cañons and ravines commanded by positions of strength now occupied by Indians." He says California should request JACK HAYS to raise 250 picked men to scour the country; with the regulars, he thinks JACK, so provided, would close the war, and he has no doubt the General Government would foot the bill.

GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Postponement of the Proposed Ministerial Conference at Baden—The Policy of Napoleon—Bavarian News—The Fourth of July at Munich.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Thursday, July 5, 1860.

The Ministerial Conference in Baden-Baden has been postponed until the probability of its occurrence is quite remote. Rumors are in circulation that a meeting of German Princes, *without Napoleon*, will soon take place at Ratisbon. It is a long time since the Princes of the Empire assembled there. The choice of this place, so far to the East, hints at the character of the meeting, which would be rather under the influence of Austria than France, or even Prussia.

The *Augsburg Allgemeine* professes to know that the Prince Regent contemplates a journey to Chalons, to return the visit of NAPOLEON. Prussian journals, however, deny the report as utterly unfounded, and an invention of the *Allgemeine* to destroy public confidence in the Prince.

The recent article of the *Siècle*, following the *brochure* of ABOUT, arouses much ridicule in Germany. In truth, it would be difficult for France to play the part in Germany which was so successful in the South; the disinterestedness of the Emperor, which suited him so well a year ago, is too old a garment to be worn again; especially since the little affair of Savoy has opened a rent through which the cloven foot is but too visible. Hardly a prince of Germany is spared by the popular suspicion. In the apprehensive state of public feeling, these family visits, and rumors of visits, are so many plots and counterplots. No one knows what to expect, since no one knows what to wish. The *Nationalverein* seems to be the only body of men in the country with a distinct programme. They demand the restoration of the *Reichsvesfassung* of '49. And bold voices, here and there, speak for an Imperial Crown upon the brow of the Prince Regent of Prussia. He, meanwhile, is as wisely silent as either of the Oranges, and gradually strengthens his power at home. The death of the King, which seems now imminent, would be a great blessing; for the Prince has enjoyed till now only kingly responsibility, without the kingly power. As Regent for his brother, he has honorably kept in view his brother's policy, which, it is well known, is not identical with his own. And it is not improbable that the formal death of a long since defunct king would inaugurate a change in the course of the Prussian Government, as decided as though it were caused by the accession of a new ruler.

The King of Bavaria, in this respect, as well as more important ones, a contrast to his father, has a passion for erecting statues to his own honor. He seems to fear lest posterity may forget to do him justice. The citizens of Bayreuth, which celebrated, a day or two ago, the fiftieth anniversary of its adoption into the Kingdom of Bavaria, were blessed with the present of a bronze Maximilian. The King was there, with the Queen and suite, to see himself unveiled. *Tannhäuser* was given in the little dove-cote of a theatre; a torchlight procession, the city brass band, and the noblest citizens,—all exerted themselves to show their gratitude for this inestimable favor. Their majesties departed for Erlangen, when the same performances will be repeated, with the exception of the statue, which the Erlangers don't yet deserve, being Protestants, and inclined to favor that horrid *Nationalverein*. As I recently wrote, the King and Queen will go to Berlin, where the Emperors of Russia and Austria are also expected.

The recent National Gymnastic Festival at Coburg having gone off splendidly, another one is in preparation at Offenbach, in the Black Forest. Sanguine patriots hope that this imitation of the Olympic games will have an equal tendency towards national harmony and union.

The national debt of Austria, according to the recent report to the augmented Imperial Council, being reduced to the average of 5 per cent. amounts to 2,265 millions of florins, Austrian currency, or about eleven hundred million dollars. The interest for the next year will exceed fifty-five million dollars; and, besides this, six and a half million dollars are included under the head of *Amortization*, which I take to be a clever name for compound interest—making a funded debt of interest already due. It may be that this item refers to capital; the meagre report we have received is not very clear.

As to local Bavarian news, there is little of importance. Old fogies don't know whether to laugh or be vexed at the "reform" of the Neapolitan Government, which consists in the adoption of the tri-colored flag. Such an object hypocrisy would be hard to find in any other dynasty. The Bavarian army is engaged in imitating the famous "King of France, with forty thousand men." "March-practice" is the order of the day. A regiment gets up early in the morning, straps on its knapsacks, straggles over the country a half-dozen miles to some deserving beer-house, where officers and men rest from their arduous exertions, returning in the cool of the day. If picnic excursions were campaigns, or beer were blood, what an army that would be! Perhaps it is not so easy to stick a fork into a Zouave as into a sausage.

The American sculptor, ROGERS, is expected in Munich, to look after his gates for the Capitol, which are being cast at the celebrated foundry here, under the charge of Inspector MILLER. I had the pleasure, in Rome, of seeing the gates, in plaster, and of making the acquaintance of the accomplished artist himself. I reserve for another letter the description of his masterpiece; as I hope to see the unfinished bronze, when he comes here. It is well known that Inspector MILLER, than whom there is no better judge, holds in the highest respect the works of our American Sculptors, many of which have been cast under his direction. Mr. ROGERS, I believe, has never before sent anything to him; though the principal works of CRAWFORD, HART, and others, have been admirably rendered in the Munich Foundry. A prominent journal of this city, announcing the coming of Mr. ROGERS, speaks of him as the "creator of all those works of American art which have, from time to time, delighted our citizens!" Surely no ambition could desire a greater praise than this!

Prof. SCHUBERT, of this University, died last Sunday, at an advanced age. He was preeminently a Botanist, and a savant of the old school. As the head of the zealous Protestants, and friend of Queen THERESE, (wife of LOUIS,) he attained much influence. As a teacher, he contemplated science exclusively from the religious stand-point, and in his endeavors to make plain the harmony between Nature and Revelation, is accused of having committed the mistake of interpreting the former by the latter, without acknowledging that the Word of God should be also read in the light of His deeds. The ready introduction of a miracle to explain an inconsistency rather than surrender a preconceived idea, is not in favor with scientific men of the present day. Dr. SCHUBERT was, nevertheless, respected for his thorough requirements, and loved by all for his sincere and earnest piety. He was buried on Tuesday at 8 A. M., according to his own request. Although in his eighty-second year, he retained to the last a marvellous vigor of mind. His faculties were said to be as active and clear to the last as they had ever been.

Munich is coming more and more into favor as a place of sojourn for travelers. The absurd reports concerning its unhealthiness are gradually dying out. Its cleanliness, pure air, good water, and glorious beer are so many denials to the story. All its disease is the result of the sudden changes of temperature; and if the stranger guards against these, he has little to fear. The foreigners who arrived here during the month of June, number 11,104, of whom 10,932 departed again. The number of American residents, students and families, has recently been greatly augmented; although even now we are in no condition to compare with Berlin or Heidelberg.

Last night the Fourth was celebrated by a dinner at the Hotel des Quatre Saisons. Being unavoidably absent I cannot yet give you the details; but I hear that everything went off in the best possible style. The music was remarkably fine, the speeches excellent; and a poem by Mr. MEYER, of Cincinnati, in praise of the ladies, was received with many expressions of satisfaction from the representatives of the fair sex who were present in the gallery. This is the first American dinner ever held in Munich; and the patriotic spirit of the score of gentlemen who were instrumental in its getting up, deserved the success which has crowned their efforts.

R. W. R.

Honors to American Science.

TESTIMONIAL FROM POPE PIUS IX. TO COM. MAURY.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, informing me that you had sent by express a morocco case containing thirteen silver medals, forming the collection of the present Pontificate, which you were instructed by his Eminence Cardinal ANTONELLI to present to me, with the expression of the thanks of the Pontifical Government for the part which I have taken in the presentation by the Government of the United States of fifty copies of MAURY's *Sailing Directions*, and its high appreciation of the merits of this work.

The case with the beautifully wrought medals has also been received. The work which the Pontifical Government has thus honored with its commendations derives its chief merit, whatever that may be, mainly from the fact that it embodies the labors of the largest corps of observers, and contains the results of the most extensive system of combined physical research, that has ever been inaugurated among nations.

It often happens that in the march of progress and improvement, works are to be accomplished which are beyond the power of any one man. Then the power of combination is invoked. To the combination of individual energies we owe our lines of steamships, of railways, of telegraphs; and to the spirit of this combination is due the remarkable progress of the remarkable age in which we live. But as there are some enterprises which are beyond the reach of individual energy, so there are others beyond the reach of combination merely by individuals, and this is one of them. The system of research, from which has sprung the work that has won the cheering "Well done" from the Government of his Holiness, covers two-thirds of the surface of our planet. It embraces the sea, and is destined soon, I hope, to include the land also. Therefore, it required, and it needs, national as well as individual combination; and I am proud to acknowledge that among the liberal and enlightened Governments which were first and foremost in stepping forward to encourage this system of research at sea, was that of his Holiness. Flags, decorated with full-length figures of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, were instituted for the Pontifical Marine; but no shipmaster or sea captain could win the proud title to wear such emblems at his mast-head, unless he gave to this system of research effective coöperation.

This system is capable of the widest expansion. By extending it to the land, the whole field-meteorological would, for the first time in the annals of science, be regularly invested. Roman Catholic missionaries are to be found in all parts of the world. With their aid, meteorological observations may be obtained in countries and at stations which otherwise could not be occupied. May I not read in this fact—in the encouragement which this system of research at sea has received from Rome—in the high appreciation which the Pontifical Government has been pleased to express touching the results already obtained—an earnest of the favor with which his Holiness would regard an extension of this system from the sea to the land?

The laws of meteorology are as all-pervading as the air, and I need not dwell upon the importance of combining to observe and study them on shore as well as afloat. To advance meteorology as a science, is to promote the cause of humanity.

I am only one of thousands who labor in this magnificent field of research; but, though an humble laborer in it, I would fain see it extended so as to embrace the whole earth; nor do I fail to experience the emotion which such tokens of friendly considerations and sympathy from the Government of his Holiness are so well calculated to awaken.

I shall, as in duty bound, bring your letter with these flattering testimonials, to the notice of the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY.

Mr. LOUIS B. BINSSE, Consul-General of the Pontifical States, New-York.

The Harlem River Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A line of boats is advertised to run on the Harlem River; and the places they are to stop at, if not named in the advertisement, are, from usage, very well understood. Among them is Fordham. If these boats are only to land there, or at other places when it may suit the convenience of those who sail them, that fact ought to be stated in the advertisement.

On Thursday, 26th inst., the *Trumpeter* carried a number of passengers on to Kingsbridge, after the clerk had received due notice that they wished to land at Fordham; and they were only landed there on the return trip. Remonstrance was impertinently met,—and the reason assigned was "forgetfulness." This is probably an "Independent line"—that don't care whether it has passengers or not. It has got rich very soon.

G. W. H.

The Railsplitters—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct a slight misstatement in your issue of this morning, in relation to the action taken by the "Rail-Splitters' Battalion" at their meeting last evening. The civil organization decided upon will not in any manner interfere with the present military basis. We will turn out as heretofore, drilled and uniformed, and have only introduced a civil constitution and officers to regulate our purely business transactions, on the same principle adopted by the Hartford "Wide-Awakes." We soon hope to turn out one thousand strong.

FRANK J. WHITE.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT—AN ARREST BY MISTAKE.—On Saturday morning, Deputy Marshals JENKINS and SHARKEY arrested, at Fifth and Market streets, a colored man, who was pointed out as a fugitive slave—a warrant having been issued on the oath of JOSHUA BATEMEN, of Georgetown, D. C., for the arrest of BENJAMIN HARDEN, an alleged fugitive from labor. The prisoner was on a dray when captured, and the neighborhood being thronged at the time, considerable excitement was the result. He was taken to the Marshal's office, where Mr. BATEMAN was in waiting. On the way he resisted the officers, but no more force was used than was necessary. Upon arriving at the office, Mr. BATEMAN said he was not the fugitive, and the officer at once released him. The name of the person taken into custody is BENJAMIN VALENTINE. He is about 50 years old, and it is said, came from Salem, N. J. He has a family residing in Whitehall-street, and it is said to have been driving dray in this city for twenty-six years. The officers did not act until they had the best reason for believing they were right. Mr. BATEMAN and his agent came on to the city a week or more ago, and, seeing VALENTINE, declared he was the man; they then went back, procured the necessary papers, and returned on Friday, bringing three others with them. Upon a second view of VALENTINE, Mr. BATEMAN reiterated his opinion, in which his neighbors joined. They did not discover their mistake, so strong was the resemblance, until the prisoner began to talk.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 30.*

Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, intimate friends of Gov. WISE assert that he will take extreme Southern ground at the Convention which meets at Charlotteville, Va., on the 16th of August. Gov. LETCHER declares his intention of endeavoring to unite the two wings of the Democracy on one ticket.

POLITICAL.

A SOMEWHAT PERSONAL LETTER.

George N. Sanders to President Buchanan.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1860.

SIR: The popular mind inclines to the sentiment that national self-respect should shield the position of President from any exposure of the delinquencies of the incumbent. The Constitution declares otherwise, and, in your case, it is most healthy for the public to advance to the constitutional limit. You have, besides, voluntarily entered the lists of partisan discussion, inviting all the consequences of the position.

Your cumulative infidelity to the country, which has brought us to our present disintegrating condition, was shadowed forth in the beginning of your administration, by base ingratitude to individuals. Step by step friend after friend was sacrificed. The fact of a previous obligation chilled you, great service made any one odious. A President should have no animosities. You are governed only by your hates, affection you have none. But two classes have any hold upon you; those who had opposed and reviled and cowed you, and the supple parasites who fawn upon you. Yet, even these cannot be devoted if they would. For the course which is settled on to-day is changed by your vacillating mind to-morrow, and on the morrow the zig zag programme is changed again. You even endeavor to pursue two opposite courses at once. Witness your open instructions to Gov. WALKER, and your private instructions to the Surveyor-General, and other officials in Kansas. Witness your late declaration: "Therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper;" and your secret circular ordering the dismissal of every office-holder in favor of DOUGLAS. Witness your contradictory declarations in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Contradiction upon contradiction!

Not only the political, but the social atmosphere of Washington is poisoned by the upas of your influence. Such is your pernicious course, that the White House is made uncomfortable for visitors, by the obtrusion of vicious politics into your parlors. It should be the patriotic pride of every administration to make Washington a centre of intellectual brilliancy. But instead of communing with the best minds of the country, and informing yourself freshly from its different sections, you make the recesses of the Presidential mansion labyrinths of espionage, where the chief magistrate sits greedily receiving petty reports of defection among his enslaved office-holders. The wisest and most honored men of the country avoid Washington as a moral pest-house.

The Nero-like perfidy to individuals which characterized your administration from the beginning, now marks its close by the betrayal of the great and generous party that has fostered you by its hitherto impregnable organization, from your early days of Federalist-apostacy, down to your last hours of treasonable ingratitude and disunion, in the Presidential chair. Never did a man owe so much to a party; never was a party so wantonly betrayed. False alike to persons and party, you have not thought of either but for the shallowest instincts of self.

It is a favorite thought and expression with you that the Federal officers are your personal property. How often have the monocratic words, "*my* secretaries, *my* office-holders," grated upon the indignant ears of American citizens assembled in the *presence-chamber* of the White House! Even the European despotic formula qualifies itself by the less arrogant use of the *plural*. Instead of inculcating the ennobling idea that their first duty is to their country and to Democratic principle, your rule holds officials to a degrading subserviency; there is not a man of your appointment from cabinet minister to tide-waiter, who does not live in a state of daily irritation and protest under your grinding rule. Offices, men, patronage and public money are all classed as your property. There is scarcely a contract made under the Government in which you do not actively participate; not on the side of the people, but for some follower, as instanced in your divisions and sub-divisions of the profits on the Post-Office blank printing. The thought never struck you that it was your duty to save the excess over a reasonable profit, instead of disreputably dividing it among your favorites. Your small politics keep you always in some imaginary Administration crisis, and constantly on the look-out for vacant positions for the reward of your partisans of the moment. Positions of consequence are thus not appreciated by you, and are often thrown away or overlooked, whilst inferior positions are swelled into places of importance. Witness your recent varied attempts to get rid of the Paraguay commission, in pursuance of your tactics to lower superior men by offering them inferior positions. The antithesis is seen, in the dragging of the sacred ermine of the Supreme Bench into the dust of party arena, to reward your JEFFREYS for his infamous decisions and sneaking desertion as President of the National Convention.

You have in your Cabinet gentlemen who had a right to look forward to the position you occupy; but following the dictates of a selfish ambition, you have systematically endeavored to weaken every distinguished man of the party who aspired to be your successor. Repeating your worn-out expedient of pompously retiring from the contest, you favored no one, but clung to the idea that you might prolong your reign another four years by levelling the chances of others. The extraordinary zeal which you manifested in the advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution, was prompted principally by the desire of breaking down the formidable rivalship of ROBERT J. WALKER. The triumphant success of Gov. WALKER's brave eloquence and skillful statesmanship in Kansas, excited the low passions of your nature. It was then that every appliance of fraud and force was erected into a machine of corruption. For the past twelve months you have nervously watched the Presidential field, driving back any aspirant who appeared to be advancing too rapidly.

Instead of laying aside selfish views, and patriotically coming to the rescue of the Democracy at the recent Convention, you formed an Executive and Congressional cabal to force upon the people a dictatorial nomination, and a platform of unseasonable and impracticable issues. A powerful compact minority of Northern delegates, Federal retainers, flagrantly misrepresenting their constituencies, and in many cases voting against direct instructions, failed, however, to shake the true representatives of the people, who would perhaps have, indeed, been justified in bolting a nomination accomplished by means so nefarious. Yet not in the darkest hours of the fierce battles at Charleston and Baltimore—the only fields in which the Federal Executive and Congressional cabal had a particle of power, did the representatives of the people for one moment contemplate abandoning the Convention. That such a man, and the clique around him, should seduce any large portion of delegates into the mad act of secession, gives only the greater value to our elastic institutions, which so rapidly return the unfaithful magistrate to the comparative harmlessness of private life. The hallucination under which you and your coadjutors had been laboring, however, that National Conventions could be controlled by Executive and Senatorial stratagem, was dispelled by the triumph of the people at Baltimore.

The Cincinnati Platform was good enough for you, with JAMES BUCHANAN, that upright, undeviating statesman upon it; but the brave and true DOUGLAS, because he was not your mouth-piece and shadow, needed a more stringent rule. You were very earnest, during your own canvass, in declarations of the necessity of your election upon the Cincinnati Platform, to save the country. You thought the election of FREMONT over yourself and that declaration of principle, was sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. Now, with its provisions strengthened, you, as President, are aiding LINCOLN with all your oiled machinery. It will be difficult, however, to convince the nation that the institutions of the country would be any safer under LINCOLN than they would have been under the less fanatical FREMONT. Instead of heavily taxing your office-holders to initiate BRECKINRIDGE tickets North, it would be brave and generous, comparatively, the result being the same, to order them to go direct for LINCOLN. Your hands reeking with Democratic gore, you thus essay to deliver over the betrayed South into the toils of Republican intervention. Your administration will be marked in history as the fomentor of anarchy and civil war. There is nothing so base that you would not do to prolong your power; madness seems to possess you—to have no successor, to leave no Government behind you—like the miser who clutches his bag of gold in his dying hour, and refuses even to will it to another, lest it should loosen his hold upon it in his last moments.

When the Democratic Party was in the throes of its present dismemberment, and you were telegraphed of the fact—a fact which would have awakened painful emotions in the heart of any honest Democrat—the only excitement visible in your sordid nature was intense rage at the cost of the dispatch.

Incongruous associations always accompany political irregularities. The Administration, having dragged the party into the vortex of fire, carries with it from the North to the feet of the disunionists, the place-men, the men spoiled by long official life, imbedded fossils, incapable of arousing themselves to the imminence of the occasion. The young, brave and gallant patriots at the North are on the side of DOUGLAS and the country—it is the militia of '76 against GEORGE III. It is the revolution of '98 against JOHN ADAMS and old Federalism.

At the seat of Government of the States in their United Majesty, in a city called for the Father of his Country, the presence of whose spirit we can readily imagine, "indignantly frowning upon the attempt to alienate one portion of our countrymen from the rest," was witnessed, a few evenings since, the spectacle of his successor inaugurating a division of his own party—the last thing national that the strife of antagonistic interests had left us as a people; the *morale* of the position is so low that no honorable mind can fathom its turpitude. The journals inform us that five hundred thousand copies of this address are to be franked through the mails to the people. Ten thousand dollars worth of bread snatched from your unfortunate officeholders—to many of whom submission or suffering for themselves not only, but for a helpless parent, wife, children, is the only alternative.

Not to speak of the ethics of the whole transaction, the speech is logically a tangled absurdity. Here stands the "rule or ruin" chief of secession, prating of a united Democracy. Of equality—and what equality has he recognized but the equality of a base submission? Of equity—he, the nurse of fraud on the ballot-box. Of union—the tool of the disunionist.

But the essence of your false life and cheating words is found in the next paragraph: "Every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper." Cheers from the crowd of your poor office-holders, who, of course, supposed you meant them; not dreaming that even *you* could have so far forgotten yourself as to inform the sovereign citizen that *they* were still at liberty to "vote as they thought proper." Having broken up the Convention, to prevent the nomination of DOUGLAS, and the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform—you then from the window of the White House take a survey of the Baltimore and Richmond candidates and platforms, and coolly tell the Democracy that it is "immaterial which way they go."

The "sustaining pillar," the "two-thirds rule, was," you say, "broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. DOUGLAS." No! it was endangered by the unseemly dictation and treacherous combinations of the "old public functionary" who obtained his position in that Convention four years before by the loyal magnanimity of that Mr. DOUGLAS. You take care, however, to say nothing of the part you played in that transaction. Cunning is the last faculty that leaves the disordered mind. The minority that you marshaled did not believe that they could defeat the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS by remaining in the Convention, or they certainly would have staid. It was well known to the minority chiefs that Mr. DOUGLAS would have received the two-thirds of the entire Convention at Charleston, had there been no secession. But the non-intervention party, unwilling to take a nomination except by a two-thirds vote of all the States, adjourned the Convention to Baltimore. Failing in your plot to make a nomination upon compulsion at Charleston, you redoubled your efforts at Baltimore to effect it, or destroy the party. Your efforts may result in the election of LINCOLN; but in any event, you will receive the condemnation of the Democracy of the civilized world for all time. Influenced by your leading idea of the subserviency of the people's Convention to Congressional and Executive dictation, you unwittingly state that if your plans had been successful, no nomination could have been possible against the will of whom?—the people? Not at all, against the will of "Congress."

Did regretful silence and modest reserve now indicate in you some sense of the errors of your administrative course—a feeling for our past relations, and that consideration for old age, which is its due, in innocence and helplessness, would have claimed thought from me. But your insane intermeddling and arrogant dictation, from the position you occupy, with the patronage you wield, make it incumbent upon every patriot who knows you to expose your infirmities; that your deceptive words may have no undue weight, falling from the lips of the President of the United States. Your repeated declaration in London that you were too old for the Presidency was but too true. Had I then known your real age, and some points of character revealed by the touchstone of power, I should have avoided my share in the error of your elevation. Your present shattered condition of mind has, however, undoubtedly been precipitated by the accession of a responsibility which to your view involved only the exercise of a willful and domineering authority. Uprightness of heart would have saved you even amid the shadows of a declining intellect; but your moral obliquity deprived you of every stay which the virtuous mind possesses against mental weakness. In old age the vices and idiosyncrasies of youth, it is said, often resume their sway, over long years of interested repression. Your prophetic quotation against yourself, six years ago, has been realized but too sadly for your countrymen,—would its fulfilment had found you in the oblivion of Wheatland, instead of in the chair of JEFFERSON:

> "In life's last stage, what prodigies arise—
> Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise;
> Down Marlboro's cheeks the tears of dotage flow,
> And Swift expires, a driveler and a show."

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Another Speech from Hon. Pierre Soule.

On the evening of Saturday, the 21st inst., there was a Douglas ratification meeting at Mobile. Hon PIERRE SOULE was among the speakers. After sketching the history of the Conventions, and showing how, step by step, Mr. DOUGLAS had been forced into the position which he now occupies, Mr. SOULE spoke as follows:

"What are the doctrines which each of the parties has inscribed on its banner? LINCOLN and HAMLIN have "intervention of Congress in the Territories," and by their side BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have "intervention of Congress in Territories. Upon one point they agree, but LINCOLN is for intervention to exclude Slavery; the Breckinridge men, as they say, to protect it. The North will soon be two to one in the House, and there the decision cannot be in your favor. Suppose—which is hardly probable—that you obtain a majority in the Senate, still what becomes of the question? Who will loose the knot and put the question at rest? There is one resource—to the Judiciary. This was anticipated by Mr. CLAYTON, who proposed that the Slavery question should be left to the territories, but the extent of their power should be adjudged by the tribunals. Even JOHN C. CALHOUN, in his speeches in February, 1847, approved of this plan; and cannot the South be satisfied with what satisfied him? Yet we hear it said that Mr. CALHOUN was not against non-intervention. It is enough to say that the statesman of nullification would not be the partisan of interference. But he was not all; it became the universal creed of the Democratic party. Messrs BRECKINRIDGE, LANE, DICKINSON whom the seceders were willing to accept without a platform, COBB, one of the chief machinators to defeat DOUGLAS, have all avowed the doctrine of non-intervention. DICKINSON is the author of the resolution (Dec. 14, 1847) which gave an official form to the resolution. [Here Mr. S. proceeded to read, and comment upon this resolution and extracts from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's Lexington and Tippecanoe speeches, and Gen. LANE's speech at Concord in September or October, 1856].

How then is the change in their views to be accounted for? Their only object is to satisfy their revenge against DOUGLAS, and destroy the man whom they know the people had chosen to be their leader and their President; this being their only chance to become Presidents themselves. But examine the character of their hopes. Do they expect?—not a BRECKINRIDGE man, not even BRECKINRIDGE himself, expects to carry the election before the people. Suppose he could carry the South; he knows he cannot enter the Presidential halls, and his partisans know it; but, ah! say they, we shall cheat the people out of their choice and vote, and carry the election into the House of Representatives. But suppose they succeed in this, it will prove impossible to effect an election in the House by the 4th of March, and then the Senate creates a President from the two highest aspirants for the Vice-Presidency. From the present aspect of affairs, who are these likely to be? LANE cannot be one; for sum up what his partisans claim and you never can find more than five or six States for him. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON must have not less than two-fifths of the electoral votes; LINCOLN also claims States; and neither the Bell nor the Breckinridge ticket can go before the Senate, where the two candidates must necessarily be HANNIBAL HAMLIN and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON; so, whatever the result, their doom is sealed. But, though they have no power to effect good for themselves, they will exert themselves to destroy you; and the only object for which they are contending is to defeat you, as was done in 1824; and thus BRECKINRIDGE and his followers become actually accomplices of Black Republicanism. Many of these in good faith deceive themselves, but those who foresaw this state of things from the beginning will try to deceive others. But the result is inevitable;—the election will not go into the House.

If it be asked how can it be that Southerners should enlist under the same banner (intervention) which is at the head of the cohorts of Abolitionism? He answered that many had strong convictions of the expediency of a Southern Confederacy. Mr. YANCEY's mind may have undergone a change, and he may not now think it good policy; it may be he, or if not, his followers wish to see the triumph of LINCOLN, to bring about a crisis and precipitate a revolution. But they do not see that they are unwillingly and unconsciously working in the cause of DOUGLAS. If this movement assumes a serious character, justifying the belief that this is likely to be the result, you will see the conservatism of the North grouping around the doctrine of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

He had said nothing so far about the Union Party and its highly respectable candidates. There was this difference between them and the Breckinridge party, that they were fighting against the common enemy for national principles against sectionalism, whilst these are fighting on the side of LINCOLN. The South may give Mr. BELL three or four States, but he cannot get one at the North. The extremists may get two or three or four Southern States, but none at the North. It is time to look the struggle in the face and mark the true issue. Black Republicanism will walk into power triumphant, but for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the conservative spirit of the land. Unite then and fight side by side in order not to lose a vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Another Letter from Mr. Slaughter.

Mr. T. S. SLAUGHTER, the gentleman who acquired a sudden distinction by having Mr. YANCEY's famous "scarlet letter" addressed to him, has been writing to the Atlanta, Ga., *Locomotive*. After asserting that it was the impetuosity of youth which once led him to hope and labor for a dissolution of the Union, Mr. SLAUGHTER says that he now hopes that the efforts to restore "the Government to the glorious old Constitution marks of justice to every section" will yet be successful. But he has his fears, as the following pathetic warning to the editer to whom he writes will testify:

"The sin with which you charge me is that I am now and have been for some time a disunionist. For what, think you, am I a disunionist? Because the South has not received her rights at the hands of the Federal Government. You are welcome to make the most of that. It is granted by you that we have had aggressions. My fault leans, then, to virtue's side. I conjure you, however, to measure your ground well. It is a great misfortune in life that in one hour we destroy what it may take centuries to replace. Our ark of freedom is sprinkled with the blood of patriotism, has come down with the garlands of victory brought from a hundred battle fields. All the voices from out the mouths of past experience, past wisdom, past privations and past glories, admonish us with the eloquence of Angels, as powerful as seven-fold thunder, to pause before we plunge into the vortex of ruin and revolution. You remember the story of the expert diver who plunged into the whirlpool and brought up treasures time and again, but was finally lost forever. We may come through this struggle without the smell of fire. But, Sir, I repeat it, beware! YANCEY is ambitious—so is RHETT, so are all these leaders, and your semi-god, BRECKINRIDGE is a mere tool. You are still driving ahead persistently as Jehu; but take care that you should not soon lose control of your coursers, while they dash away with your car of Southern Rights. Over and over again, I pray you be not deceived. Why did not your Cæsars plunge into this rubicon when the twenty-first rule was rescinded? When the splendid empire of California was taken from us? When the odious Wilmot Proviso was set like a flaming sword at the gates of our Territorial garden? When that doubly d——d measure of the English bill was passed? What think you of the blood spilt in Kansas? Where is your *anathema maranathema* for GARTRELL. Nay, my friend, *we have peace now*—peace, which your friends bought for us in the Northern market house. The hopes of the South are passed—the empires is departed, for Cæsar has turned to clay.

Mr. Everett Speaks Again.

The following letter, says the Selma (Ala.) *Issue*, has been received by a gentleman in that city, in response to a letter addressed to EDWARD EVERETT, inquiring whether he would indorse the resolutions adopted and laid down as a platform by the Union Convention that met there on the 27th and 28th of June last:

BOSTON, Sunday, July 8, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th of June, addressed to Mr. EVERETT, has been agreeably to the understanding in which he received the nomination, placed in my hands to be answered. No copy has been received of the resolutions to which you refer as having been laid down as a platform by the Convention of the Union Party, which met at Selma on the 28th of June.

The National Union Convention at Baltimore unanimously adopted, amidst much enthusiasm and applause, the following resolutions, under the title of "The Platform:"

"*Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political division of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is the part of both patriotism and duty to recognize no political principles other than

The Constitution of the country,
The Union of the States, and the
Enforcement of the laws."

The wisdom of the National Union Convention in adopting this resolution is confirmed by what has since happened in the Democratic party, which, after holding four Conventions and undergoing two sessions, has gone to pieces in the vain attempt to construct a platform.

We do not suppose that the National Union Convention intends to interfere with the discretion of the local Conventions of the States in adopting platforms within their own limits. But as the National Union nominees were made at Baltimore, and have been accepted under the above cited preamble and resolution, the candidates are precluded from indorsing any other platform, however respectable the source from which it emanates.

Not doubting that the members of the Selma Convention will, on reflection, concur in these views, I remain, etc., LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union party of Massachusetts.

Petty Tyranny at Washington.

At a meeting of the Republican Association of Washington City, held on the evening of the 26th of July, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The United States Commissioner of Public Buildings, JOHN B. BLAKE, has withdrawn the permission previously granted the Republicans of Washington City, to erect such a Liberty pole as would have been a credit alike to the great Republican Party and the Metropolis of the Union, and from which was to float an ensign bearing thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes—our country's flag—an emblem of the union of States. Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard this withdrawal of permission, heretofore granted to all political and other parties, as an act of petty tyranny and proscription, which could only emanate from a mere partisan and an agent of such a corrupt political party as now governs the nation.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Commissioner to hide his act behind the shadow of the law is only a political dodge and subterfuge, and makes the act of proscription more palpable from the fact that such a law (if any) has so long been allowed to slumber or to be violated with impunity, the evidences of which we have had and still have all around us.

Resolved, That whereas such permission has been denied Republicans by the United States Commissioner of Public Buildings, we, the members of that party in Washington, wishing to prove ourselves law and order-abiding citizens, for the present in this case waive our rights in the national capital, and deem it advisable to erect no liberty pole until the inauguration of that National party which shall establish in this city true liberty and the equal rights of the members of all political parties, and who will regard the District of Columbia as the property of the nation, and not of a section of our country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Press for publication.

The Irrepressible Conflict in Virginia.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE DISTURBANCE IN OCCOQUAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 28.

A few days ago we gave a brief statement, concerning certain Black Republican proceedings in Occoquan, a village in Prince William County. The source from which the information, contained in the paragraph above mentioned was derived, is the following letters:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 18, 1860.

WM. H. RICHARDSON—*Dear Sir*: I take the liberty to inform his Honor, Governor LETCHER, through you, that about sixty citizens of a village known as Occoquan, in Prince William County, Va., did, on the 4th day of July inst., raise a pole and hoist a Lincoln and Hamlin flag thereon, with an avowed Black Republican celebration; and several speeches were made indorsing the Chicago Platform. One of the speakers was JOHN UNDERWOOD, and another WILLIAM ATHEY. The people in the adjacent neighborhood desire to know if such a flag, put up in the heart of a Southern State ought not to be pulled down. I have been informed to-day, from good authority, that there is a stand of arms (muskets in Occoquan, which were given to a volunteer company several years ago. Said company having long since disbanded, but those arms were taken out by the Black Republicans and daraded with on the 4th inst., whilst raising their flag-pole. I am a commissioned Captain in the Sixtieth Regiment Virginia (Fairfax) militia, and, as a matter of course, I am subject to orders. The people here look upon this as a bold abolition step, and are anxious this pole and flag should be demolished. I hope to hear from you at an early day. I am a citizen of Fairfax County, but my Post-office is at Alexandria, Va.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE POTTER.

To WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Adjt.-Gen., Richmond, Virginia.

This letter was received on the 23d, and was immediately laid before the Governor by the Adjutant-General, and thereupon, by the Governor's direction, the following letter was addressed to Col. W. G. BRAWNER, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Prince William County:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 23, 1860.

SIR: The Governor is informed by letter, from a captain in the Sixtieth Regiment, of Fairfax, that on the 4th instant, some sixty persons, resident in and about the village of Occoquan, had a celebration, as members of the Black Republican Party, raised the Lincoln flag, were addressed by one JOHN UNDERWOOD and one WILLIAM ATHEY, and took possession of some public arms of the State, which were sent there formerly for a volunteer Company, now long disbanded, and used those arms in their celebration. If the people of the vicinity choose to tolerate such an outrage, the Governor has no official control with that matter—but he directs that you ascertain whether the fact in regard to the public arms has been correctly stated to him, and if so, that you cause those arms to be collected immediately, and returned to the Armory at Richmond.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. H. RICHARDSON,
Adjutant-General.

On the 24th the Governor received the following telegraphic dispatch from WM. C. ATHEY:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 24.

His Excellency, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: We, the native citizens of Prince William County, at the town of Occoquan, are threatened with invasion by an armed mob of three hundred men from a distant part of the County, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock M., on account of our political opinions, and call upon you for protection in this emergency, otherwise we shall have to defend ourselves.

WM. ATHEY,
On behalf of the citizen.

Answer immediately by telegraph.

On the receipt of the above, the Governor directed the Adjutant-General to address the following letter to Gen. EPPA HUNTON, of Prince William:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 24, 1860.

SIR: The Governor has just received the following communication, by telegraph, from Washington: [Here follows a copy of the above dispatch.]

The Governor desires that you, as the Attorney of the Commonwealth for said County, ascertain promptly whether the laws can be maintained and the public peace preserved by the civil authority; and if not, then he directs that you, as Brigadier-General, call out a military force sufficient for that purpose. Information has been received here that, on the 4th inst., there was a celebration by a party of Black Republicans at Occoquan, who had taken possession of a number of public arms and used them at their celebration. Orders were issued, yesterday, to Col. BRAWNER, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, in reference to these arms, which you will cause to be fully executed, if these facts have been correctly reported.

By command,
WM. H. RICHARDSON, Adj. Gen.

It will be observed that the dispatch from Athey asks for protection for the Black Republican traitors who hoisted the Lincoln flag; and, verily, it is about the most consummate piece of impudence and audacity that has ever come under our notice.

Political Miscellany.

J. T. CLEMENTS, Loundes County, Ala., and Hon. A. B. CLITHERRALL, of Pickens County, both electors on the Douglas ticket, have declined to serve, and have come out for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is authorized to state that Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD is in favor of the election of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN spoke at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th. He claimed that the contest was between LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE; that the Republican Party is the only organization which has a distinct and definite policy; that the Union Party is only the remnant of the Know-Nothing organization; that the Douglas Squatter Sovereignty doctrine was an unmitigated humbug, and that the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE were Pro-Slavery in all their sympathies. Mr. SHERMAN reviewed in a scathing manner Mr. COX's political record, and closed with remarks concerning Mr. LINCOLN's honesty and capacity for office.

The Memphis *Enquirer* has a low idea of the political capacity of the *Herald*. It says: "It has lost its authority, by converting it to so many contradictory purposes. True, it may chronicle the arrival of a ship from Valparaiso, a riot in Canton, relate the minutest circumstances of a hanging on Staten Island, or record all the evidence given at a trial from which ladies would be excluded, and its credit stands unquestioned. But when it enters the field of politics, and volunteers unverified statements of the strength of parties, and vaticinations about their ultimate success, it is labor all thrown away. Its remarks on such subjects may sometimes be republished in other papers, because they might possibly fall under the eye of someone who, esteeming commercial exactness, presumes political truth to go with it. But this is a forlorn hope; the American people are now well up to politics, politicians and editorial practices. The authority of the *Herald* is nothing in political affairs; nor, so far as we know, is there any considerable diversity of opinion on this point. The *Herald's* reputation was built on the diffusion of commercial intelligence, and it has not had any name worth mention out of that department."

EX-GOV. MATTHEWS, of Marshall County, Miss., writes to the Memphis *Avalanche*, explaining the ground for the allegation that he took part in a Douglas demonstration some months since. While in Memphis, he was waited upon by some of the prominent citizens who urged him to take a trip up the river to meet Mr. DOUGLAS, who had just then been declared the victor in the Senatorial contest in Illinois. He was reluctant to go, but finally yielded, as he wished to ascertain Mr. DOUGLAS' position on some of the questions of the day. While on the boat, he was called on to make a speech, but merely gave his reasons for declining to take part in the demonstration. Subsequently he became satisfied that he could not agree with Mr. DOUGLAS in his views on the Squatter Sovereignty question, and so declared in the most explicit terms. Mr. DOUGLAS' friends never had any more reason than this, Gov. M. asserts, for classing him among them.

The North Carolina *Standard* supports the Breckinridge and Lane ticket with this proviso placed before it: "We shall support this ticket for President and Vice-President on these conditions: That the Electors will vote for the strongest man, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS as the case may be, against LINCOLN. That is, if the vote of this State will elect either of them over LINCOLN, or will put either of them in the House, it is to be cast accordingly. But if the vote will elect neither, nor put either of them in the House, the Electors to vote as they please." Senator CLINGMAN approves this position in the following letter to the editor of the *Standard*:

ASHEVILLE, July 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I am much gratified to see the position you have taken in the *Standard* of the 18th inst. I have myself uniformly advised our political friends, without regard to their individual preferences, to sustain the Democratic electoral ticket already in the field. Any other course, by dividing our strength, might defeat the object which every Democrat has at heart. No one acquainted with our electors can doubt but that if elected they will do whatever intelligence and patriotism may indicate as best calculated to advance the interest of the Democratic Party, and promote the welfare of the country.

From all I have seen since I came into the State, we shall have a decisive victory in August, and unity of action will ensure the same result in November.

You are at liberty to publish this note, should there be any doubts as to my opinions in your section of the State. Very truly yours, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

WM. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

The Jamaica *Farmer* publishes the following sententious letter from Hon. D. S. DICKINSON to a citizen of that place:

BINGHAMTON, July 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I see no way for the National Democracy but to support BRECKINRIDGE. The Party has fallen into the hands of gamblers and tricksters. To get up a fusion ticket would only perpetuate their corrupt influence, and I am for standing by principle and taking the consequences.

Truly yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

PIERPONT POTTER, Esq.

The Chicago, (Ill.,) *Press and Tribune* publishes the following letter, lately received by the Chairman of the Republican Committee of that State:

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, July 23.

DEAR SIR: I am already under engagements to visit the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, at some time during the present season. At the best, I can only make a hurried excursion, and it would be impossible for me to engage extensively in political debates in these States, or in Illinois. I will, however, with great pleasure, look in at Chicago on my return, and meet the Republicans there, or elsewhere, when your Committee may appoint, but I shall be unable to speak more than once in the State.

With sincere thanks for your courteous invitation, and best wishes for the success of the cause of justice and freedom, I remain

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

N. B. JUDD, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee, Chicago.

The *Press and Tribune* understands that Gov. SEWARD will make his Western tour about the last week in August, and will consequently be in Chicago the first or second week in September.

Hon. HIRAM WARNER, of Georgia, has written a long letter to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* in reply to a review by Hon. L. T. GARTRELL, of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives on April 1, 1856. Mr. WARNER claims that he then recognized and asserted the "great Democratic principle of non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories," notwithstanding the misinterpretations which have been made of the speech in question.

The Richmond *Enquirer* begins a review of Col. BELL's Congressional record with the following paragraph: "Having been repeatedly solicited by our cotemporary, the Richmond *Whig*, to inspect the boasted Pro-Slavery record of JOHN BELL, we entered upon that duty with no peculiar relish, and have completed it filled with no little disgust. Proclaimed, as Mr. BELL has been by his friends, as the soundest of most sound men on the Slavery question; held up as the wisest of the most wise statesmen of our country, we had expected to have found a record of mathematical straightness, unblemished in the purity of its principles by a single spot of favor to Abolitionism. In all this we have been very, very much disappointed. An attentive investigation of his record, from 1826 to 1841, reveals him a semi-Abolitionist in the House of Representatives; and from 1847 to 1859, in the Senate, as one of those few Southern men who gave more attention to the "sensibilities" of the North than to the principles of the South. The opponent of HENRY CLAY in 1850, and the supporter of Gen. TAYLOR; the advocate of the Omnibus bill, and the assailant of the report and resolutions of the Committee of Thirteen, and a supporter of the Homestead bill—these constitute the principal events in his unimportant public life." The *Enquirer* concludes thus: This is the first course of that feast to which we have been so repeatedly invited by the Richmond "*Whig*"—the nausea which it created unfits us at this time to do justice to the remaining courses.

The Trenton *Gazette* discusses "the Conventions and their prospects," and says in conclusion:

As to the Belleverett Convention, their record was a brief one. They came here, met at Dolton's, sold out to BRECKINRIDGE, got drunk, had a general fist fight, and then went home. May they never come back. It is perfectly apparent that the DOUGLAS men are much stronger in this State than the BRECKINRIDGES, and that with ordinary sagacity they will attain and retain the control of the party. The only hope of the BRECKINRIDGE men now is, that through the Postmasters and other office-holders, they may control the Congressional and Legislative nominations throughout the State. They are already hard at work to secure this result, the plans having been concocted by THOMSON and PERRY at the Convention, and confidential orders issued to the various Delegates. In those counties or districts where the Brecks secure the nominations, they are to talk smoothly in favor of union in local matters, even though the party is disorganised as to national politics, and thus, for the sake of the party, coax the Douglas men into the support of the Breckinridge nominees. On the other hand, where the Douglas men secure the nominations, the Brecks are instructed quietly to "cut" them at the polls and secure their defeat. By this management the Administration hope to lay low every Douglas man who runs upon either general or local tickets in this State, and neither time nor money will be spared to secure this result. The Breckinridge men are determined that the few Democratic members who will be left in the next Legislature shall be of their stamp—no Douglas rebels are to be permitted to enter. We shall see whether the Douglasites are to be caught napping.

Dr. E. MOREIRTZ, editor and proprieter of the *Pennsylvanian*, published in Philadelphia, has become so perplexed regarding his political course that he has finally concluded to sell his paper. Mr. JOHN H. BRENNER, who is the purchaser, finds no difficulty in declaring for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, keeper of a book stand at the northeast corner of the Custom-house lot, in Philadelphia, has been notified by Collector BAKER that he must remove. His sympathies for Mr. DOUGLAS have accomplished his downfall.

The Philadelphia *Press* explains why a Douglas electoral ticket has not yet been put in nomination in Pennsylvania. The Douglas members of the State Executive Committee have been instructed to demand from that body a new State Convention, composed of delegates fresh from the people. If the majority of the State Committee, which is to meet at Cresson on the 9th, does not comply with this demand, steps will be immediately taken to put forward a Douglas ticket.

Mayor HENRY, of Philadelphia, having been asked to run in the First Congressional District, as candidate of the Bell and Everett Party, declines the honor, on the ground that he desires to keep his municipal administration free from all taint of partisanship.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30.

$5,000 Kentucky S. 6s	104½	50 Mich. Cen. R.....s30	58½
2,000 do	104½	200 do	59
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	100 do.....s6	59
33,000 V. State 6s	90½	100 do.....s60	58½
10,000 do.....s60	90½	100 do	59½
11,000 Mo. State 6s	81½	50 do.....s30	59
3,000 do	81¼	100 do.....b60	59¼
20,000 do.....b10	81½	150 do	59½
4,000 Cal. State 7s	89½	100 do	59¾
13,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	250 do	59¾
1,000 E. R. 3 M. bs	75	100 do.....s10	60
4,000 E. R. C. bs. 1871	50½	50 do	60½
1,000 do	50½	350 do.....b60	60½
2,000 H. R. R. 2d M	101½	50 do.....b60	60½
1,000 do 3d M	97	250 M.So.&N.Ind.R.b60	18¼
1,000 do	91½	20 do	18¼
1,000 H. 1st M	99½	50 do	18¾
10,000 M. So. 1st M. bs	85	50 do	18
5,000 M.So.Sink F.bs	81	500 M.So.&N.Ia.G.St	40
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	96½	100 do	40½
20,000 do	96½	100 do.....s60	40
500 do	96½	100 do.....b30	40½
38,000 LaC.&M.L.G.bs	25	350 do	40½
1,000 C.&N.W.S.F.bs	85	100 Panama Railroad	127
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m	99½	50 do.....b60	127
4,000 L. E. & W. 1 M.B	75½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.b60	77¾
5,000 Cl & Tol. S. F. bs	79	310 do	78
1,000 Chic. & Rk. I. bs	95½	200 do	76¾
10 Bank of Commerce	100	250 do	76¾
35 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	96½	200 do.....b60	77
150 do.....b60	96½	11 Clev.&Pittsburg R	10
22 Pac. Mail SS. Co	86	30 Clev.,Col. & Cin.R	91
5 N. Y. Cen. R	84	100 Gal. & Chic. R..s30	73
160 do	83¾	50 do.....s30	73
100 do.....b30	83½	300 do.....s30	73½
200 Hud. Riv. Railroad	37½	100 do	73¾
400 Harlem R.....b60	16½	750 do.....b60	74
700 do	16½	100 do.....s60	73½
600 do	16½	50 do.....s10	73¼
100 do	16½	300 do.....s60	73¼
150 Harlem R. Pref'd	43¼	75 do	73¾
200 do.....b60	43½	500 do	73½
50 do.....s60	43½	300 Clev. & Tol. R. b30	38
20 Second-av. Railr'd	97	700 do.....b10	38
200 Reading Railrd.b10	46½	1100 do	37½
1100 do	46¾	50 do.....s60	37½
200 do	46¾	100 do	37¾
240 do	46¾	300 do.....s10	37½
550 do	47	100 Chic. & Rock I'd R	76¾
200 do.....b30	47½	350 do	76¾
350 Chic. Bur. & Q. R	84	100 do	76¾
31 Indianapolis and Cincinnati R	42	150 do	76½
93 Del. L. & W. R	96	200 do	76¾
6 La Crosse & Mil. R	1	400 do	77
50 do	1⅛	650 do.....b60	77½
100 do	1¼	200 do.....b30	77⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri S. 6s	81½	50 Mich. C. R	60½
6,000 do	81½	200 do.....b60	60½
15,000 Tenn. 6s, 90	90½	50 do.....s60	60
5,000 Virginia S. 6s	91	100 do	60
6,000 M. So 2d M. B. b30	67	50 do	60¼
5,000 LaC.& M.L.G b	25½	12 M. So.&N. Ia G.S	40½
1250 N. Y. Cen R	84	50 do	40½
675 do.....b60	84¼	650 do.....s30	40½
100 Erie Railroad	23½	200 do	41
200 do	23½	250 Gal. & Chi. R.....b7	73½
150 Erie R. Ass'd Stock	23	500 do	73½
500 Reading Railroad	49	100 do.....b60	73½
200 do	48⅞	50 do.....b30	73½
500 do	48⅞	500 Chic & R'k I'd R	77
400 do.....s10	48⅞	100 do.....b60	77½
100 do.....b30	49⅛	10 Chi. B. & Qy. R	83½
200 Cl. & Tol. R	37⅞	100 do	83½
200 do.....b60	38¼	50 do.....s60	83½
50 M. S. & N. Ind. R	18⅛	100 Mil. & Miss. R	8⅞

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 28, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 21:

Increase in Loans	$645,809
Decrease in Specie	343,918
Decrease in Circulation	73,362
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	25,215

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 30, 1859.	July 28, 1860.	July 21, 1860.
Capital	$68,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans	119,347,412	129,074,298	128,428,489
Specie	20,764,564	23,099,726	20,143,641
Circulation	8,214,959	8,760,252	8,833,614
Gross Deposits	91,707,878	105,524,057	107,717,216
Exchanged	17,232,983	21,239,407	23,457,781
Undrawn	74,474,895	84,284,650	84,259,435
In Sub-Treasury	5,116,708	5,112,943	5,432,789

The Bank return this afternoon presents no very remarkable feature. The Specie average, as anticipated, as comparatively steady, though on a declining scale from the export movement at the close of the week. The present average is over two millions ahead of the same time last season, and the export for the month of July correspondingly below that of July, 1859. The Loan and Discount average is again higher by $643,000, the increase running on short paper and temporary loans. The line is now about ten millions ahead of the close of last July; the increase of capital in the meantime being $1,113,000, and of undrawn Deposits $9,810,000.

The market for Money opens the present week with an abundant supply on demand loan, 5 ℘ cent. being the general rule of the Street. The terms are somewhat irregularly quoted on mercantile paper. We hear of transactions at 5 ℘ cent. on very choice 60 day bills, drawn from Cuba, and as high as 5½@6 ℘ cent. on fair bills of the same date. Also, some November indorsed bills, at 6 ℘ cent. Lenders generally demand 6½@7 ℘ cent. on the best class of 4@6 months paper. In Foreign Exchange the market has scarcely taken shape for Wednesday's steamer, the *Africa*, direct from this port. On London, 109⅞, and on Paris, 5.14⅜f. are about the selling rates to-day; some of the leading drawers holding ⅛ higher.

The continued buoyant temper of the Stock Exchange is best described to-day, by a comparison of the last printed sales of the day with the latest printed sales on Saturday. The additional advance, it will be noticed, is generally large on the Western Stocks, and the demand free at this advance on nearly the entire list up to the close of the Second Board, when the offers to sell somewhat preponderated, and prices receded from ⅛ to ½ ℘ cent. on several of the speculative Railway Stocks.

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Central	84	83⅞	Toledo	37⅞	37⅛
Erie	23⅜	23⅛	Burlington	84	83½
Rock Island	77	75⅞	Ill. Central	76¼	75⅜
Galena	73¼	72⅛	Hudson	57⅜	57¼
M. Central	60¼	57⅞	Harlem Pref	43¾	43⅞
M. Guaranteed	41¼	39⅝	M. South Sec'ds	67	65
Reading	49	46⅞	Land Grants	25¾	24⅝

The final prices this afternoon at 4 o'clock were New-York Central, 83⅞; Reading, 48; Rock Island, 76⅞; Galena, 73; Michigan Central, 60; Michigan Guaranteed, 41¼; Toledo, 37⅞; and Hudson, 57½. The Share sales of the day, including the Street transactions, foot up about 28,000 shares, which total, though a heavy one, is behind the daily sales on several occasions, week before last, when prices were not so high by 3@5 ℘ cent. At *that* time a reaction to lower figures was generally thought to be inevitable, and the market really looked like it this day week, at the early Board, but soon turned, and has since been maintained in the opposite direction. A good many of the oldest Brokers in the Street, and more of the young jobbers, are puzzled by the present temper of the general Railway dealings, while some of the former are kept well employed by their out-of-town customers in buying for cash or on 30@60 days' option for a still higher advance in the Autumn. The partial reaction this afternoon was scarcely sufficient to check this feeling, and was simply the result of some considerable realizations on the rapid advance in Reading and Galena.

The demand improved for State Stocks, at Saturday's prices, and in Railway Bonds the orders were again large and quite general. The issues of the Michigan Southern were in demand, and an advance of 1½@2 ℘ cent. was paid on the second mortgage. Much confidence is felt that the Company will be able, without fail, to resume the regular payment of interest on this mortgage after the next coupon—say in the Spring of next year—under which promise or understanding the holders will be asked to fund the three over-due coupons in a second-mortgage scrip, convertible into bonds of $500 or $1,000 whenever the scrip is presented in sufficient amount. These coupons are of Nov. 1, 1859; May 1, 1860; and Nov. 1, 1860—say 10½ ℘ cent. on about $2,300,000.

We are requested to say that the 1st August coupons on the following Mortgage Bonds will be promptly paid by the Michigan Southern Company on or after Wednesday, 1st proximo:

On $985,000 Northern Indiana firsts	$34,475
On 1,287,000 Goshen Branch	45,045
On 195,000 Jackson Branch	6,825
On 360,000 Detroit Branch	12,600
Total	$98,945

These payments, succeeding in fifteen days, and the large arrearages of interest paid off on 16th July, reflect the rapid progress made by the new administration of the Michigan Southern property in restoring the order and credit of its finances.

The following quotations of Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-8	North Carolina	1½@1¾
New-York State	3-10	South Carolina and Georgia	1
New-Jersey (except free Banks)	1-8	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	1½@1¾
Philadelphia Banks	1-8	Louisiana	1½@1¾
Baltimore Banks	1-8	Missouri	1½@1¾
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@½	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1
Delaware Banks, (5s and upward)	1-8	Mobile	1½@1¾
Interior Maryland	⅜@½	Tennessee	1½@1¾
Virginia	⅜@½	Canada	⅜@½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	@75c. ℘ acre.	@84c. ℘ acre.
120 acres	@74c. ℘ acre.	@83c. ℘ acre.
80 acres	@83c. ℘ acre.	@92c. ℘ acre.
40 acres	$1 05 ℘ acre.	$1 13 ℘ acre.

By an accidental transposition of the figures reported from the office of the steamship *Vanderbilt* on Saturday, we stated that the shipment of Bullion by this vessel, in our last paper, as $1,750,000, instead of $1,075,000. The true return makes the total of the shipments of the week at $1,845,000, in place of $2,520,000.

Mr. E. H. THORNE, with Messrs. HOPKINS & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 28.	LOANS. July 21.	SPECIE. July 28.	SPECIE. July 21.
Bk. of New-York	4,947,611	4,862,167	740,703	742,862
Manhattan Co	4,993,677	5,218,586	983,284	1,056,417
Merchants' Bank	5,335,352	5,525,885	1,042,689	1,068,605
Mechanics' Bank	3,965,246	3,888,259	603,864	687,966
Union Bank	2,634,672	2,570,706	298,485	498,508
Bk. of America	5,974,402	5,894,570	1,491,050	1,504,607
Phenix Bank	3,091,691	3,081,622	560,600	422,318
City Bank	2,388,190	2,452,847	304,435	364,636
Tradesmen's Bk	1,495,274	1,483,671	177,556	219,282
Fulton Bank	1,519,746	1,518,305	379,615	258,272
Chemical Bank	1,873,272	1,865,848	680,277	771,651
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,314,051	2,311,773	347,340	358,208
National Bank	2,087,617	2,117,066	193,666	131,032
Butc.&Drov.Bk	1,732,390	1,729,814	386,127	537,824
Mech. & Trad.Bk	1,094,685	1,099,571	185,489	195,168
Greenwich Bank	732,356	736,528	73,356	76,419
Leather Man. Bk	1,950,688	2,001,312	349,194	336,144
Seventh Ward Bk	1,229,333	1,258,530	252,484	191,371
Bk.St.New-York	3,408,089	3,468,739	908,417	774,606
Am.Exchange Bk	7,499,685	7,554,205	1,415,709	1,358,563
Bk. of Commerce	13,310,992	13,090,884	2,401,305	2,258,063
Broadway Bank	2,563,949	2,496,155	565,514	589,366
Ocean Bank	2,058,596	1,925,613	361,824	357,111
Mercantile Bank	2,626,527	2,570,478	457,773	507,995
Pacific Bank	1,085,049	1,117,560	177,311	167,726
Bank of Republic	3,681,389	3,596,059	884,087	911,305
Chatham Bank	817,384	776,371	115,099	122,844
People's Bank	764,142	682,505	163,819	182,424
Bank of N. Am	1,691,877	1,627,431	297,719	316,118
Hanover Bank	1,491,023	1,498,677	193,275	162,156
Irving Bank	847,046	850,991	180,085	158,040
Metropolitan Bk	7,137,057	7,012,954	932,148	1,003,254
Citizens' Bank	857,838	850,464	198,619	180,179
Nassau Bank	1,953,948	1,918,854	272,917	287,208
Market Bank	1,703,649	1,694,418	261,652	269,352
St. Nicholas Bk	1,321,480	1,293,825	188,642	176,166
Shoe & Leath Bk	2,513,740	2,424,487	320,105	350,871
Corn Exch. Bank	1,711,524	1,677,853	195,909	247,795
Continental Bank	3,349,466	3,369,422	453,605	355,196
Bk.of Commw'lth	1,128,419	1,145,883	203,633	181,611
Oriental Bank	627,865	618,318	99,253	125,757
Marine Bank	941,928	984,860	155,933	125,587
Atlantic Bank	585,764	549,292	104,129	85,483
Imp.&Trad's Bk	2,582,567	2,056,987	290,250	362,588
Park Bank	5,319,245	5,240,359	1,330,509	1,258,972
Artisans' Bank	1,381,965	1,319,937	465,956	321,076
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n	770,782	763,360	53,502	105,400
Grocers' Bank	565,567	541,449	137,100	101,508
North River Bank	610,753	595,798	87,785	106,405
East River Bank	361,435	394,359	60,418	64,022
Manuf.&Mer. Bk	801,264	800,441	135,374	113,103
N.Y.DryDock Co	428,733	426,698	59,627	55,421
N. Y. Exch. Bank	329,974	339,088	23,103	21,583
Bull's Head Bank	518,361	515,849	50,706	53,991
N. Y. County Bk	467,552	451,923	36,731	31,027
Total	129,074,298	128,427,489	23,099,726	23,443,644
	Increase....$645,809		Decrease....$343,918	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 28.	CIRCULATION. July 21.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 28.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 21.
Bk. of New-York	424,568	428,888	2,967,201	2,877,337
Manhattan Co	318,366	309,676	3,297,314	3,044,343
Merchants' Bank	188,481	201,566	3,261,969	3,434,389
Mechanics' Bank	290,333	291,985	2,625,189	2,682,977
Union Bank	190,553	199,073	1,754,744	1,826,669
Bk. of America	142,230	141,437	4,599,128	4,594,415
Phenix Bank	133,034	133,361	1,764,409	1,671,650
City Bank			1,517,399	1,832,330
Tradesmen's Bk	314,501	311,953	801,348	814,535
Fulton Bank	206,019	209,620	1,279,078	1,175,929
Chemical Bank	318,442	327,662	1,967,899	1,094,784
Merch. Exch. Bk	124,048	126,264	1,416,750	1,413,882
National Bank	139,974	151,894	850,564	810,019
Butc.&Drov.Bk	192,120	193,209	1,340,746	1,509,580
Mech. & Trad Bk	146,916	148,520	872,902	897,314
Greenwich Bank	157,661	154,487	643,928	570,843
Leather Man. Bk	237,588	240,845	1,214,705	1,187,515
Seventh Ward Bk	232,301	236,210	702,340	658,804
Bk. St. New-York	244,149	249,754	2,065,080	1,973,648
Am.Exchange Bk	205,905	214,338	4,860,032	4,704,771
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,974	6,730,936	6,613,538
Broadway Bank	275,466	270,763	1,988,621	1,989,490
Ocean Bank	119,099	118,615	1,454,672	1,384,060
Mercantile Bank	26,524	27,682	1,906,867	1,966,754
Pacific Bank	125,356	124,635	852,663	872,161
Bk. of Republic	209,741	213,635	2,742,968	2,689,465
Chatham Bank	123,679	121,685	598,712	544,406
People's Bank	112,350	110,987	563,150	552,807
Bank of N. Am	82,672	79,149	980,731	1014,910
Hanover Bank	79,779	79,843	736,745	734,171
Irving Bank	126,024	124,127	640,487	624,775
Metropolitan Bk	211,669	209,826	4,292,962	4,327,180
Citizens' Bank	159,643	158,719	734,118	736,758
Nassau Bank	120,317	126,355	1,219,255	1,226,972
Market Bank	198,822	201,922	1,105,766	1,077,372
St. Nicholas Bank	91,985	93,274	843,608	841,401
Shoe & Leath Bk	250,569	256,541	1,481,415	1,383,190
Corn Exch. Bank	120,860	123,966	814,571	817,108
Continental Bank	211,776	213,169	1,880,769	1,700,217
Bk. of Commw'lth	228,870	230,412	803,190	806,909
Oriental Bank	103,049	100,043	467,475	492,527
Marine Bank	124,778	124,174	536,782	530,435
Atlantic Bank	81,290	78,344	291,450	289,829
Imp.&Trad's Bk	189,637	198,049	1,597,608	1,756,289
Park Bank	183,177	184,418	4,696,280	4,567,388
Artisans' Bank	95,173	93,683	1,242,635	1,006,360
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n	109,346	111,393	383,125	398,850
Grocers' Bank	83,271	84,392	440,447	384,370
North River Bank	76,784	76,189	434,909	431,650
East River Bank	87,508	82,328	273,628	292,121
Manuf.&Mer. Bk	133,794	130,861	488,633	556,638
N.Y.DryDock Co	141,391	143,416	205,274	205,174
N. Y. Exch. Bk	97,364	97,881	293,176	304,935
Bull's Head Bank	115,928	116,877	452,000	455,361
N. Y. County Bk	77,815	86,456	340,892	333,715
Total	8,760,252	8,833,614	84,284,650	84,259,435
	Decrease....$73,362		Increase....$25,215	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is without variation; the demand is fair; sales of 50 bbls. at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The stock is quite small, and prices rule very high. Sales 500 bags Rio at 14½c.@15¼c.; 200 do. Maracaibo at 15c., and 100 do St. Domingo at prices not transpired.

COTTON—The market is a shade better. Sales of 1,200@1,500 bales, on a basis of 10⅝c.@10⅞c. for Middling Uplands and Gulfs.

FISH—The market dull, yet prices are without essential change.

FLOUR, &c—The receipts of Flour are moderate; but the desire to sell Western brands is still strong, and these are pressed on the market at lower and very irregular rates. The inquiry for the West Indies is moderate, but there is a fair demand for State extras for the Liverpool and London markets, and these are well sustained. Superfine State is quite scarce and is firm. Family extras are inactive and irregular. The sales are 10,870 bbls. at $4 95@$5 for Superfine Western; $5@$5 20 for low grade of Extra Western; $5@$5 10 for Superfine State; $5 15@$5 25 for extra do., chiefly at $5 20, free on board; $5 30@$5 35 for choice do.; $5 10@$5 35 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio; $5 50@$6 50 for trade brands do., and $5 40@$6 50 for St. Louis extras. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, the arrivals are moderate, but equal to the demand; the low grades are very slow of sale, the transactions are 378 bbls. at $4 90@$4 95 for superfine; $5 10@$5 25 for Spring Wheat extras, and $5 30@$7 50 for Winter do. Southern Flour is in fair request, and is again lower, especially the low grades. Choice brands are not plenty, and are well sustained. Sales of 2,441 bbls. at $4 75 for musty, $4 85@$5 25 for mixed to good Superfine Alexandria, &c., and $5 35@$7 50 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair demand, in steady sales of 237 bbls. at $3 30@$4 15. Corn Meal is unchanged. The inquiry is fair. Sales of 200 bbls. at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Baltimore.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat is moderate, and the offerings more liberal, especially of new. Winter is rather lower, but Spring is quiet, at about former quotations. The inquiry is chiefly for export. The sales are 5,700 bush. Racine Spring, at $1 19; 6,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1 20 afloat; 2,300 bush. Red State, at $1 17½; 8,700 bush. Red Western, at $1 24@$1 25; 700 bush. new White Western, at $1 33; 9,500 bush. old White Ohio, at $1 35; 1,000 bush. White Kentucky, on private terms, and 1,800 bush. very choice Indiana, in bbls., at $1 45@$1 48, delivered. Barley is inactive, and its value nominal. Barley Malt is in fair request; sales of 2,700 bushels, at 90c.@92c. Oats are without change; the inquiry is fair; sales of Western and Canadian at 37½c.@39½c., and State at 40c.@40½c. Rye is without change; the demand is fair; sales of 3,500 bushels Northern at 81c. Corn opened quite dull and heavy, but at the close of 'Change a good demand prevailed for export; this imparted a firmer feeling; the sales are 64,000 bushels, at 61c.@61½c. for Western mixed; 62c. for choice do.; 64c.@65c. for round yellow, and 64½c. for Southern do.

MOLASSES—Is dull, with limited sales of Porto Rico at 38c.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firmer and more active, but the supply is ample. Sales of 1,720 bbls., at $18 87½@$19 12½ for new Mess; $18 25 for old do.; $14 for new Prime, and $18 for rusty Mess. Beef is in fair request, and prices are steady; sales of 220 bbls., at $4 62½@$6 for Country Mess; $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Mess. Beef Hams are in limited request, at $10@$12 50 for State, and $14@$15 50 for Western. Bacon is quiet and steady. Cut Meats are scarce; sales of 44 hhds. Shoulders, at 9c. Lard is firmly held, and without demand; sales of 287 bbls. at 13½c.@14½c.

RICE—Is quiet, yet steady, at 4⅝c.@5c.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is steady and in moderate request at $1 68 ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Are steady, but extremely dull—sales being confined to about 100 hhds. Cuba at 6⅞c.@7⅛c., as to quality.

WHISKY—The market is quite firm, the demand fair; sales of 500 bbls., at 20½c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains a Portrait of Harden, the Wife Poisoner, Deacon John Phillips and Hon. Townsend Harris, Minister to Japan, with biographical and phrenological sketches; a Clergyman's Experience; Combe's Moral Phrenology; Absence of Mind; Physical Culture, and other articles of interest. Ten cents a number. One dollar a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo. price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.

Stolen, on SATURDAY NIGHT, July 28, near White House, N. J.,

A BAY MARE,

11 years old, about 14½ hands high, round built, fore feet turning inwards when traveling; also, a Buggy Wagon and Silver-plated Harness, with common and Dutch Collar; the wagon is painted brown, with a white horse on either side. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $25 for the thief, on conviction.
DAVID DAVIS,
HENRY S. KINNEY.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF WALL-ST., A FIRST mortgage bond of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, No. 3 375, for $1,000. The public are cautioned against negotiating this bond, and the finder will receive $50 reward on returning it to H. H. BOODY, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship ———, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—FOUR LOVERS—VOL-AU-VENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TOODLES—LES ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ARTISAN OF LYONS—THE GHOST OF THE INN—THE GOLD FIEND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday, and the *Bohemian*, from Liverpool and Londonderry on the 19th, also arrived yesterday at Quebec. The intelligence by these arrivals is late and interesting. Particulars are received of the massacre of Christians at Damascus by the Druses. It is greatly feared that FUAD PACHA will not be able to arrest the tide of bloodshed, in which case France and England will interfere peremptorily. Russia, also, has expressed a desire to act in concert with the Western Powers. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinion that the events now transpiring in Syria hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake. The Emperor NAPOLEON had received a letter from the Sultan, asseverating that he will use all the power at his command to restore order in Syria. All the accounts agree in saying that more massacres are contemplated, and will occur, if not prevented with a strong hand.

The news from Italy is not of an important character. It is confirmed that FARINI and others have been banished by GARIBALDI. The decree of banishment states that they conspired against public order. Naples was unquiet, and several disturbances had taken place. A Papal allocution protests against the Piedmontese Government for the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa and Piacenza.

Details of news from Utah to the 6th inst. are given by our correspondent at Salt Lake City. The National Anniversary was observed in spirited style in that place—Gov. CUMMING, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and all the other dignitaries of the Mormon Church, taking part in the proceedings. The prospect for the grain crops throughout the Territory is reported to be very good, though the hay crop is believed to be lighter than that of last year. Labor is scarce and high. The work on the Temple, which was stopped at the time of the expected collision between the Mormons and the army, has been recommenced—a fact which would seem to indicate that the followers of BRIGHAM have not yet decided to leave their "improvements" in Utah for a new home, either in Oceanica or the East India Islands.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 16th inst. have been received. The Indians in the Territory were still troublesome. A party of Mexicans, some fifty in number, a short time previous to the leaving of the mail, had an engagement with a large party of Navajos, who had run off a herd of sheep, in which twenty Mexicans and forty of the Indians were killed and wounded. A party of United States troops, under Capt. STEWART, had also been in pursuit of a party of Kiowas, and had captured the family of the principal chief. Lieut. BAYARD and two privates were wounded, and two Indians were killed. Business at Santa Fé is reported better, and the crops in the Territory promised a fair yield, though provisions were still scarce.

Our Washington dispatches announce that the matter of the House Printing has been definitely arranged, so that the prosecution of this work will be no longer interrupted.

It is understood that the Joint Commission on the Paraguay Claims have come to the conclusion that Paraguay is not responsible for the damages for which indemnity has been demanded. One of the claims—that of the Paraguay Navigation Company—amounted to a million of dollars, exclusive of demands for the alleged violation of grants of important privileges.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night to throw the New-York Express train for Boston from the track, near Framingham, Mass., by placing sleepers across the rails. The train had been running at high speed, being behind time, but the engineer had just shut off steam as it was nearing the depot, when the engine struck the sleepers. Three of them were thrown off the rails, but two caught under the cow catcher, and were borne along till the train stopped. The train rocked fearfully, causing a panic, but no damage was done.

A very destructive fire occurred last night in the block known as Fowler's buildings, in Nassau-street, between Ann and Fulton. The upper stories of three buildings, Nos. 98, 100 and 102, were totally destroyed, while the lower floors were so much injured by water that the goods they contained, mainly printing materials and paper stock, will be almost valueless. The total loss cannot be much less than $50,000.

Judge BONNEY yesterday delivered his decision on the application for an order of the Supreme Court, directing St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, to be sold, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the vault-owners. The application was heard by the Court some weeks since. The Judge, in his decision—after noticing the fact that, of one hundred corporators of the Church, only twenty-three oppose the sale; that every year a much smaller number of pews are rented, owing to the members residing at a distance up town; that the expenses are scarcely met, and are continually increasing, and that $300,000 have been offered for the purchase of the property for business purposes,—a sum sufficient to build a new church in a more eligible location,—considers and disposes of the objections of the twenty-three opposing corporators, and allows an order to be entered authorizing the sale of the Church and real estate for an amount not less than $300,000, subject to the rights of the vault-holders, for the protection of which the order must contain proper provisions.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of Dr. JEROME against the Commissioners of Emigration, was heard by Justice LEONARD, the alternative *mandamus* being then returnable. The action was to compel the payment of a quarter's salary to the relator who claims to be physician to the Marine Hospital. After argument the Court reserved decision.

The Stock Market was again buoyant on yesterday, prices on the Western Roads taking a fresh advance of 1@2 ℘ cent. No change in the Money Market. The Bank return is $343,000 lower on Specie, and $645,000 higher on Loans and Discounts.

Cotton is in limited request and a shade firmer. Coffee is buoyant, the stock diminishing, free sales of Rio at 18¾ cents. Molasses without change. Sugars are less active but steady. Rice is firm. Naval Stores are without change. Oils in fair demand; crude; Sperm is better. Flour is again lower, and very irregular. State brands only are salable. Wheat is hardly so firm; new is more plenty and closes heavily. Corn and Oats are in fair demand at about previous rates.

A Posthumous Tribute.

Very few men live long enough to survive their habits. Mr. GEORGE SANDERS, known among his friends as at once the shrewdest of politicians and the gentlest of gentlemen, has fallen into the habit of vituperating the venerable and exalted Chief Magistrate of this great and glorious Union; and a glance at the latest effort of his rhetoric, reproduced in another column, will prove that each fresh assault is made with added fury and force of language. It would be unfair, we suspect, to acquit Mr. SANDERS of having "read up" in this particular field of rhetoric since he opened his epistolary warfare. There are traces in his style indicative of recent familiarity with all the great masters in all ages, of the art of oratorical scolding, from the philippics of the Athenian to the snarling and vindictive diatribes of "Junius." From such waters of Marah none but the bitterest draughts can be drawn. And in pressing the cup brimfull of them to the reluctant lips of the President, the better nature of our writer seems to have vanished, and he exults as he administers the wormwood with a certain unconcealed subhuman ferocity. Mr. BUCHANAN would hardly have experienced equal disgust and anger when that little bill for the famous Charleston dispatch of his advisory friend had to be footed to the tune of forty dollars, to that which he will experience when he comes to peruse this wrathful effort of invective.

While admitting all the attributes which, in a literary and logical sense, the multitudinous friends of Mr. SANDERS will of course claim for this production, we are constrained to question at once the propriety and the timeliness of the attack. No one more frequently than SANDERS refers to the intimacy that so long existed between himself and Mr. BUCHANAN, on a footing so frank that it seems impossible that the peculiarities of the then future President could have escaped detection. Indeed, less than intimacy might have disclosed them. If ever a political career gave intimations of an unreliable private character, that of Mr. BUCHANAN was eminently of that description. It began in treachery to political associates, in the circulation of fallacious and injurious statements permanently affecting the honor of the noblest statesman to whom Mr. SANDERS' native State ever gave birth; and continued through a course of vacillation and tergiversation upon all public measures, and of disloyalty successively to nearly every leader under whom it was his partisan obligation to serve. Nor was there anything in his relations to the Slavery question to encourage the expectation of his gravitating in any case elsewhere than to the most extreme Southern view. The author of the phrase so long a watchword with the Southern Democratic Party, that "in the National Democracy lies the only hope of Slavery," could only have been expected to abandon the cause to which he thus pledged his faith, upon the assumption of his well-known infidelity. The supposition, we repeat, is incredible, that SANDERS, with these conspicuous beacons to guide him, after prolonged and confidential intercourse with a character so vilely marked, could have been beguiled into faith in the man's loyalty to friends or principles, or into the hope of his instincts ever being diverted from the service of the slaveholder. It does little credit to the sagacity of the friend of the President to accept any such belief.

And not only is there something like impropriety in assaults, upon such grounds, from such a quarter, on Mr. BUCHANAN's reputation; but SANDERS forgets that he is dealing with the dead. Attacks upon the President are now legitimately barred by a rule *nil nisi*. Indeed, the whole campaign in which the assailant has nearly expended the Summer, has been waged upon a foe not only utterly beaten, but extinguished. The President was defunct before the Charleston Convention met. That assembly laid him out; a circumstance which the presidential person, surviving the departed politician, learned through the offices of the American Telegraph Company, at an objectionable expense. At Baltimore, where there was harmony in nothing else, all factions united in hastening the sepulture of the defunct sage; and his place in the party memory knows him no more forever. SANDERS is therefore doing strenuous and even ferocious combat with a ghost. His blows fall harmless upon thin air. It has ceased to be of the slightest earthly concern to anybody, whether or not the President is the monster so vividly depicted. The topic is obsolete; and we even suspect that the question, "Who is the actual President?" will be frequently asked before the fourth of March, by people not otherwise unintelligent, without exciting surprise. Few men have succeeded in having a well-defined place in history while still living. Here and there on the pages of the biographical dictionary names may be noted whose proprietors survived themselves, and enjoyed the privilege of anticipating the judgment of posterity; but they are rare, and perhaps the most covetable distinction of President BUCHANAN is that he will class with these. His niche in the Temple of Fame is already hewn for him. His person, his life, his principles are fossilized. He has but to step from office to his pedestal to serve as his own monument. These reflections should temper the fury of our decapitated Naval Officer. It is too late for the most exalted panegyric, or the most savage invective, to change the attitude in which the President is to appear to future history. He belongs to a chapter finally closed. With such obvious gifts of eloquence, it is to be lamented that Mr. SANDERS can find no better theatre for their exercise than this feeble and lapsed old man, without the power of retort or retaliation—a disused and defaced Wooden Admiral, for the blows of every Quilp. Are there no living objects for such rhetorical skill in cut and thrust? Has not his own Kentucky its BRECKINRIDGE, Tennessee its BELL, and the entire North its LINCOLN?

A NEW PERIL TO THE REPUBLIC.—Discussing the duty of the South in the event of a Republican filling the Presidential office, the Charleston *Mercury* asks: "If all the civil and military officers from the South, in the service of the United States, shall throw up their commissions, can the Union last?" It is our mature opinion that it cannot; or if it should, it must pass through a serious and perilous convulsion. It so happens that about four-fifths of the civil and military offices of this Government are filled by Southern men. They abound in all departments of the public service, and constitute the bulkier portion of that intricate machinery by which this people are so fearfully and wonderfully governed. To abstract suddenly this great army of public servitors, these innumerable wheels, and springs, and levers, from the great mechanism of the Union, must indeed subject it to grave hazard; and perhaps bring it to a dead stand-still. The only hope is that a sufficient number of patriots can be found on the spur of that dreaded moment, to leap into the void and save the Republic. In the meantime the contingency the *Mercury* argues upon is of all things least likely to happen. It would be a satisfactory thing to be assured that the Union will last until it does.

The Coolie Trade.

It is satisfactory to know that the Chinese authorities have at last resolved to discountenance the traffic in coolies. That the most horrible abuses have distinguished this trade is perfectly well known. In gross immorality and reckless disregard of life it is the rival of the Slave-trade. Hundreds of vessels annually leave certain notorious Chinese ports, laden with their living freight, and it is not even denied that a majority of the laborers are stolen from their homes, with the connivance and assistance of Government officials. The vessels, thus freighted, are under no legal obligations, and are bound by no contract. The masters or owners are at liberty to act as their own cruelty, or selfishness, or love of gain may dictate. In almost every case the ship is overcrowded, and the mortality on the passage frequently rises as high as fifty per cent. This immigration is chiefly carried on with the Chinchas and with Cuba. Peru, to her credit be it said, has, by judicious legislation, repressed the cruelty and avarice of her citizens engaged in the coolie trade; but Spain still offers every inducement to British and American vessels to prosecute a traffic which both British and American authorities have over and over again declared to be illegal. The immense demand for labor, and the hope of large gains, deaden the conscience of the Cuban proprietor to the voice of humanity. It is not to him that the world looks for the redress of this wrong; nor yet to Spain, who has evinced an utter disregard of public faith and of obligations that she solemnly bound herself to perform; but to the great Powers of Europe and America, who have not yet undertaken to arrest a practice so abhorrent to humanity, and so disgraceful to the civilization of the age in which we live.

It is mere folly to assert that the coolie laborer in Cuba is a free man. He is not one whit better off than the African brought there to perpetual slavery. The Chinaman is nominally enslaved for only ten years, but if he survives that period, his liberty is seldom given to him. There is no compulsory legislation at hand—no jurisdiction to which the laborer can successfully appeal against the injustice of a tyrannical master. And when we remember the manner in which he was kidnapped, and the fate to which he finds himself irrevocably doomed, it is not surprising that suicide should be so frequently resorted to, or that the Havana *Diario* should lament, as it does in its issue of the 24th inst., that in consequence of the frequency of this crime, the Asiatic population of the island had not answered all the purposes that their introduction was designed to effect.

There is a wide distinction between this forced immigration to Cuba and the coolie immigration to the British West Indies, though the two are sometimes ignorantly and sometimes maliciously confounded. The latter is wholly under Government surveillance, and the laborers are principally brought from the country districts of Hindostan. The object aimed at in Cuba and in the British Islands is very different. In the former, the introduction of serfs, mere beasts of burden, who can work so many hours a day, is the sole consideration; in the latter the great desideratum is to people the country with industrious, independent settlers. Under the British system of Eastern emigration, private speculators have no voice or control in the matter. The laws to which they must yield obedience are strict and clearly defined. Government officials are appointed at the ports of embarcation and arrival, and their sole business is to see that the rights of the coolies are in all respects cared for. The coolie himself is in no sense of the word a slave; he emigrates of his own free will, and on the strength of a promise (fulfilled to the letter) of work and fair payment. Upon arriving at the point of destination he is indentured for a short period, as a recompense to the planter, who has advanced his passage money; but while under indenture or contract he receives the current rate of wages, and is entitled to house rent and medical attendance free of charge. At the expiration of his term of service he can, at his option, return home at the expense of the colony, or receive, in lieu thereof, if he choose to settles in the country, ten acres of land.

The most objectionable feature of the Chinese immigration to Cuba is that it is under the exclusive management of private speculators. On this account it is so prolific of abuse. Where immigration is under Government superintendence, and the rights of the immigrants are solemnly guaranteed by responsible authority, we do not hear of any great mortality among them on their passage, or of dissatisfaction and suicide among them upon their arrival at the port of destination. Immigrants are taken to Cuba to perform a certain specific service, and they are used up and destroyed by the severity of the work. All accounts agree in stating that the average life of a Chinese laborer in Cuba is under ten years. Immigrants are taken to the British West Indies—not for the aggrandizement of the proprietary body—but to colonize the Islands. Many of them become wealthy, and few, who have it in their power to return home free of expense, choose to do so. Any one at all acquainted with the working of the two systems will not confound them, for in every respect they are totally dissimilar. The one opens to the immigrant a condition of hopeless servitude; the other opens to him a field for advancement and improvement that he could never, by any possibility, secure for himself at home.

With the British immigration, almost exclusively carried on between Eastern and Western India, we have nothing whatever to do. It is conducted on principles of fairness and equity, and, in any case, is but a transfer of British subjects from one portion of the Empire to another. If a guarantee of its legitimacy be wanted, the silence of the British Anti-Slavery Society will be sufficient for those who are acquainted with the striking characteristics of that very peculiar institution. But the trade between China and Cuba is very different; and as long as the Spanish authorities refuse to regulate it by just laws, or to place any check upon the avarice of speculators, interference on the part of other nations to prevent their flag being dishonored by this traffic, becomes a positive duty. We trust that our Government will give every encouragement to the determination of the Chinese authorities to arrest this illicit immigration. As the wrong has been perpetrated principally under our own flag, we are especially called upon to act, and to have it distinctly understood that to engage in the traffic of coolies is as clearly contrary to American law as to engage in the African Slave-trade.

Privilege Question in England.

It is strange and almost ominous to watch how one upon another the revered old things of England are passing away. Some short time since the old Beadle, at the Burlington Arcade, went the way of all beadlehood. Part of Temple-bar, every cluster of moss upon whose aged column was revered as a part of the British Constitution, has lately given way. Sir ROBERT INGLIS and Col. SIBTHORP, are dead. SPOONER and NEWDEGATE—of whom in kind old days gone by, the classic Sergeant MURPHY, (gone too by the last accounts to another land,) was wont to say there were three degrees of comparison—SPOON, SPOONER, NEWDEGATE—though still in the House, seem to be ever silent, or probably asleep, and TOM SAYERS has been whipped. Though we love not the old things of England, it woke, we know not why, a strange sadness, to have to record their ruin. It seemed as if in sorrow for the departure of England's glory, and the surrender of that contempt for the Frenchman, which has been the earliest and strongest passion of the English heart, that these household gods had passed away. But amid this universal decay, one good old thing reared itself erect, defying every touch of time and innovation. That good old thing was the privilege of the House of Commons.

But even now this last rose of Summer seems inclined, like its other lovely companions, to wither and be gone. The only vigorous protector of the fading flower was Mr. GLADSTONE, and as D'ISRAELI remarked, with some of the Rabelaisian wit of his Young England days, "the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to consider the oratorical gestures he performed, as DEMOSTHENES did, an equivalent for the action he recommended." To one calmly watching the current of political movement in England from a distance, it seems, in truth, that NAPOLEON III. has managed by his masterly inactivity to perplex the action of England, as of every other European power. England cannot move at this moment without fixing her eye upon this sword which hangs in her imagination suspended over her by a thread, and considering what effect each movement may have upon this Damoclesian blade. There was a time, even before *Punch* was born, when English soldiers and Englishmen would have roared with derision over an exhibition of cockney painters and publicans, performing a series of mock-turtle military movements before an august lady, in a covered chaise. There was a time when no Peer of England could venture to threaten, even with a hasty word, the privileges of the House of Commons of England, without a host of members being ready to spring to their feet to avenge a whisper that threatened them with danger. Nay, it is but some few years since that, in assertion of a privilege far less important than this, the House of Commons imprisoned the Sheriffs of London, and placed itself in direct collision even with the laws which had sprung from its own loins. Few can forget the fearless daring with which the then leader, the present Foreign Secretary, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, flung his glove into the ring and amid the cheers of a chivalrous House of Commons, was prepared to do battle to the death, rather than bate one jot of the privileges of his order. Yet who can compare his then oration with the *gemitus Columbæ* of his late speech, without wondering at the difference between that Niobe and this.

In truth, with NAPOLEON III. the times in England have become disjointed. The recent Volunteer parade of lawyers out of briefs, painters out of easels, and tailors out of needles,—the hordes of letters on coast defences from old naval ladies in the *Times*, and this last cowardly abandonment of its privileges by the British House of Commons, are all the spawn of a certain undefinable dread of NAPOLEON III. No search, as Lord PALMERSTON's committees report, and the able speech of Mr. COLLIER fully shows, can produce any precedent whatever for the Peers taxing the people; for that is what this proceeding, the most ticklish, if not the most perilous, that has occurred since the great revolution, amounts to. The Commons have taken off a million and a half of imposts, and the House of Lords have laid it on again: that is the marrow of the matter, which no colloquial cooking can conceal. The merit or demerit of the paper duty is quite beside the principle at issue. There have been instances of Peers interfering with bounties to the sugar interest on account of injury to the barley interest, and two or three trifling things of that class in contradiction to votes of the House of Commons, but never for centuries has there been a direct invasion of the fundamental prerogatives of the people to tax or untax themselves through their own representatives. Ship money and the Star Chamber were not more unconstitutional than what Lord DERBY is now doing with the connivance and complicity of Lord PALMERSTON, and the active assistance of his notorious retainers. Who that looks at the antagonism of the Peers can question this? The rejection of the measure for repeal of the paper duty was moved by Lord MONTEAGLE, the vulture *par excellence* of all Whig birds of prey. When himself as SPRING RICE, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which he has been made Comptroller for life by Lord PALMERSTON's party, with a salary of two thousand pounds a year, his finance was the most fantastical scheme that was ever originated by any Exchequer Æolus for raising the wind; and he is represented when moving the rejection of this bill to have been received with a tornado of approbation from the two latest coroneted parasites of Lord PALMERSTON, Lord HANOVER, late Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and Lord TAUNTON, late Mr. LABOUCHERE, that most respectable but feeble of all forcibles. As the Roman augurs of old drew portents from the gabbling of geese, so when creatures of this kind lift their voices, there can be little mistake as to what Isthmian game the plausible Premier is playing. For some time past there seems to have been a series of shams flickering in fantoccini fashion before the crazed gaze of the muddled and puddled public, all of which appear to be if not created at least nursed by the Alaric-Attila dread of NAPOLEON the Third, which palsies all ordinary political action.

By the last accounts, however, the people seem inclined to rub their eyes and waken to a sense of their situation. Organizations are fast forming in London, and the leading commercial cities, to assert for the people that defence of the privileges of their House which their representatives have abandoned. Whether Mr. GLADSTONE will, as he has promised, avail himself of this opportunity of action, remains to be seen.

The State of Naples.

The wretched young King of Naples really seems to be working hard to save his throne. Thanks to the tremendous discipline which the success of GARIBALDI and the undisguised scorn of all Europe have administered to him; thanks, too, probably, to the counsels and the influence of his young and accomplished wife, a high-spirited Princess of Bavaria, who has evidently no wish to be the MARIE ANTOINETTE of Neapolitan history, FRANCIS II. is plainly bent on persuading his people, if possible, that they may trust his word, and that he really means to make them the arbiters of their own destiny. The steps which he has already taken are virtually irrevocable. By adjourning the summoning of the Neapolitan Parliament till September, the King has given time to the Liberal sentiment of Naples to look about itself, to take form and shape, to organize a party, and settle upon a policy. By September, Sicily will in all human probability have severed itself from the dominions of his crown, and have put itself under the protection of Sardinia. GARIBALDI will then have ceased to be a present power in behalf of the annexationists of the mainland, and a present peril to the Bourbon dynasty. If Neapolitan liberalism then decides on a violent political convulsion under his auspices, the ex-Dictator will have to begin again from the beginning, and land once more like CÆSAR in a boat with his fortunes. It will then be a fair question for the Liberals of Naples whether they will accept the constitution of FRANCIS II., reduced as he now is to the same practical impotence for ill which has made a constitutional Queen of ISABELLA of Spain; or risk a general war in Europe by commencing at Naples a revolution which must inevitably spread to the Romagna and Venetia, or frankly vote the Bourbon dynasty from the throne and transfer their country bodily and peacefully to the crown of VICTOR EMANUEL. The probabilities with the balance of advantage are, we think with the third of these courses. Apathetic as the Neapolitan public has thus far shown itself at this great crisis of its fate, and hopelessly degraded as is the personal reputation for honor and good faith of the family to which FRANCIS II. belongs, it might yet be desirable for Naples to attempt a constitutional career of separate independence, were the condition of the rest of Italy satisfactory, or were her own resources equal to the emergencies which await every Italian State in the future. But while LAMORICIERE and ST. PATRICK keep watch over the Romans, and FRANCIS JOSEPH presses his bayonets to the heart of Venetia, no State of Italy can count on preserving her autonomy against the sweeping tide of Italian national war which must sooner or later break from its bounds, unless she is strong enough to sway that tide and to lead it. The loss of Sicily has made Naples too weak to dream of such a position, were she even as thoroughly united within her own borders and as well trained to political influence as Piedmont. When the great struggle comes, Naples must follow in the wake, not march by the side of Sardinia. Seeing this, the wisest friends of Neapolitan and Italian liberty must hope and believe that the coming Parliament of Naples will settle the problem before them by a quiet legislative annexation to that stronger State which has become in the Providential movement of history the head and heart at once of the Italian Peninsula.

Mr. Guthrie and the Times.

Mr. J. B. GUTHRIE, of Washington, special agent of the Treasury office, upon whose report an officer of the Custom House in this City was removed from his post, takes serious exception to an editorial statement in the TIMES, which appears to him to imply that he was, or might have been, governed by unworthy motives in the discharge of his duty. We have the authority of gentlemen of the highest position for believing Mr. GUTHRIE to be a man of character and capacity, and we own ourselves, therefore, a little surprised that he should require anything more than his own reflection in the matter to satisfy him that in commenting upon the transaction with which his name was in this instance connected, we neither had, nor could have had the slightest reason for doing him any injustice whatever. Mr. GUTHRIE appears in the matter simply as an official of the Government, commissioned to investigate charges preferred by other people against one of its subordinate functionaries. It is one of the disagreeable incidents of official station that the victims of any decision, however impartially and honorably it may have been rendered, are always swift to regard their judge as their enemy, and one of the unenviable privileges of the Press to be made the voice of all who are, or think themselves aggrieved. We certainly do not undertake to indorse all the complaints of the decapitated, knowing very well that a man is never less likely to talk either equity or common sense than when his head is off, and Mr. GUTHRIE should do us the justice to believe that if it is offensive to him to fancy that his character has been attacked, it is far from pleasant to us to be supposed guilty of attacking it.

SUNDAY AND WEEK-DAY THEATRES.—Quite a number of the Theatre-keepers received the polite attention of the Sheriff last week. Broadway and the Bowery both had scenes not set down in the bills. Various suits for offences against the Theatre-license Act and the recent Sunday Law, were commenced in the Supreme Court, some for penalties and some by injunctions. The Volks Garden people, who have so long trifled with the License Law, not liking the looks of matters *a la* EUSTACHI and HARMANN, under Judge BONNEY's decisions, are said by the *Staats Zeitung* to have applied for legal permission to give theatricals. The National Theatre people have done the same thing. The "Melodeon," and one or two other Broadway concerns are expected to follow suit. GUSTAV LINDENMULLER gave bail—as he has done on various indictments—and will probably keep on breaking the laws. Perhaps a process of injunction will be the only one he will regard.

Meanwhile, the Stadt Theatre remains closed, and will, we suppose, till the proprietors take out a new license; which will be forfeited as the last was whenever a Sunday performance is given. EUSTACHI's Volks Theatre has passed into other hands—certainly not worse ones—and the new proprietors have paid for a license. Of course, there will be no more Sunday performances there. Mr. CRAM, the energetic and determined counsel of the "House of Refuge"—the recipient of the license-fees and fines in all these cases—is making good his pledge on the argument of the Eustachi case of contempt: "These men shall be made to obey our laws, if I do nothing else while I live."

It is certainly a token for good that classes notorious for their disregard of our laws, like the Liquor dealers and Theatre keepers, are coming to succumb to the public authorities. It is but a simple act of justice to that portion of them disposed to prosecute their business under legal sanctions, that they should be protected from the competition of the unlicensed and lawless classes. And we trust the Police Commissioners and prosecuting officers will coöperate with the Excise Commissioners, Board of the House of Refuge, and all parties charged with this matter, in bringing to an end all illegal dealing in theatricals or whisky from this time forward.

The Great Eastern as a Speculation.

Great curiosity exists among our peculiarly curious people as to the monetary result of the *Great Eastern's* speculating tour. She has been loosed from her Southampton moorings just forty-four days; during that period of time she has crossed the Atlantic successfully, has been received here enthusiastically, and visited constantly. Her first experiment ended yesterday afternoon, when, with her load of sensationists, she departed hence for the stirring life of Cape May, and bound upon a second trip of commercial experiment. But to recur: has her first experiment been a financial success?

Her expenses average $1,150 *per diem*, reaching in the forty-four days the respectable amount of $50,600, and the highest possible sum received from her visitors at this port cannot exceed $65,000, which would leave a net profit of $14,400 for the time spent here. At first glance, this would not seem ill luck; but when we remember that an enterprising individual on the other side of the water, who evidently had great faith in our gullable proclivities, offered a *bona fide* bid of $100,000 for the privilege of exhibiting her to the inhabitants of Portland and New-York, we can but think that the managers of the "big ship" have but added another blunder to the long list so often chronicled.

The *Herald* of yesterday indulged in a *sui-generis* demonstration of what the *Great Eastern would* make, *if* she had certain success, and *providing* all the *probabilities* from various uncertain sources, such as Annapolis, Baltimore and Norfolk, turned out as anticipated. But granting the unwarrantable assumptions of the *Herald*—she will not then have realized anything like the sum offered by responsible parties, prior to her departure from England.

Another instance of mismanagement is manifest in the sending of the steamer hence, when the excitement is at fever heat among all our country cousins, who, by thousands and tens of thousands, have been daily thronging her spacious decks. New-Yorkers, as such, have not yet seen the *Great Eastern*. They are away from the City at this season of the year, and as a class, are not the kind of people to leave the quiet of their rural retreats for the sake of seeing any monstrosity, however curious. Why, then, should the steamer be sent hence before December? Do her managers intend that she shall go at the day advertised?—and if not, why make the palpable mistake of announcing her departure on the 16th of August?

Minor Topics.

—A most mysterious murder has lately occupied public attention in England. A factory inspector, living near Frome in Somersetshire, one morning missed his youngest child, a boy of about four years of age, from the cot in the nurse's room, where he usually slept, and after a tedious search, found his body thrust down the vault of an outhouse, with the throat cut from ear to ear, and a large stab in the region of the heart, evidently inflicted after death. The mystery enveloping the whole affair baffles even the famous detectives of London. This may better be appreciated when it is known that in one of the bedrooms slept the nursemaid, and in the same room the deceased in a little cot, and in another part of the room another child in a second cot. At five o'clock the next morning the nurse awoke, and missed the deceased. The impression of the child's body still remained on the bed and pillow, but the under blanket was gone, and the coverlid carefully folded down. The father and mother were applied to by the nurse, to know if they had removed the child into their bed, but they had seen nothing of it since the previous night. Further search was made, and the drawing-room door, window, and shutter—all of which had been fastened on the inside the previous night—were found a little opened. After a time the body of the poor child was discovered in his night-clothes, as above stated. Every inmate of the house was searched, but not a spot of blood, or the slightest clue tending to criminate any one in the commission of the crime, could be found. How an individual could have taken the child from his cot, placed the bedclothes tidily, carried him through the drawing-room, across the lawn, through a shrubbery and stable-yard, where a watch-dog was loose roaming about, thence into the water-closet, deprived the child of life, and decamped without leaving behind them the smallest clue to their guilt, or disturbing the inmates, or awakening the child, or coming into collision with the dog—is a mystery which time alone can unravel. A reward has been offered by the Government and a free pardon to any accessory, not being the actual murderer, who may give such information as may lead to the detection of the murderer.

Canada is in a terrible bad way over the coming of the Prince. The committees appointed in the principal cities to make preparations for his reception, are groaning over the preliminaries, and only the Montreal committee seems as yet to have taken any definite action. They have engaged STRAKOSCH and troupe to charm the royal ears with a concourse of sweet sounds; but the frugal citizens take exception to this movement and raise economical objections. If the people of the Provinces would but decide to dispense with all attempt at parade, and receive their royal visitor with simple and generous hospitality, all parties would undoubtedly be greatly relieved. The fact of the matter is, that the climate of Canada is too cold for enthusiasm; the people are by no means demonstrative in theirnature, and any efforts in this way are necessarily awkward. We, of New-York, have an inalienable right to let off fireworks, and burn City Halls, on the slightest possible occasion; these good-natured follies and extravagances seem somehow to be expected of the American character—it is but lately that we got up a Japanese jollification on champagne. Had the Canadians contemplated a feast in honor of the Kamis, they would have confined themselves to a soda-water conviviality.

— A dramatic colony would be rather unique in its way, but should one ever be contemplated, Europe can furnish the material. Statistical tables give us at present in Europe 18,140 actors 21,609 actresses, 1,773 managers of theatres, while the number of persons attached in one way or another to dramatic establishments amounts to 82,206.

The Chicago *Democrat* says that LINCOLN clubs are being formed all through the State of Illinois. The same authority does not inform u whether the clubs are fashioned from LINCOLN rails, but that is inferable.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Subscription for Breckinridge and Lane—The Public Printing—The Cohesive Power of Public Plunder—No Poles for Lincoln Allowed in Washington—The Escapade in Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

I suspect that the almost superhuman efforts which the Administration is making in behalf of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket are stimulated rather by the desire to save their cause in certain States, than with the idle and visionary hope of defeating LINCOLN. But, whatever be the motive, enormous sums are being levied upon the officials in this city, for the purpose of carrying on the campaign. The Secretary of the Interior, who is a millionaire, heads the subscription with $500, and his chief clerk follows with $60. In the various offices the paper has been sent around, and the subordinates are expected to give according to their several ability. This thing of collecting money among the Federal officeholders, in order to be carried to the credit of the Democratic electioneering fund, has grown into a regular system; and the call of the political tax-gatherer, with his tax-bills, headed with the imperative *example* of the Cabinet officers, awakens in the breasts of their helpless retainers a quaking not unlike that which is felt among the poor Irish tenants when visited by the relentless stewards and agents of the non-resident proprietor. Those who are known or suspected to be friendly to DOUGLAS are foremost and most liberal with their subscriptions, with the hope of propitiating the powers that be, and securing tolerance for the brief remainder of "Democratic" ascendency. The humiliation to which this unfortunate class of men are subjected is cruel, and their condition presents a mortifying contrast to our boasted freedom and independence. Gen. JACKSON, in one of his public manifestos, "deprecated the practice of bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections." What, then, must be his feelings, if he is permitted to look down from the spheres above upon sublunary affairs, at sight of his degenerate successors in the Executive Administration, setting an example of extorting funds from their subordinates for electioneering purposes!

The manner in which the public printing in this city has been conducted for several years past—or, more accurately, the manner in which it has been distributed—constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses which ever disgraced a free government, and never fails to bring the taint of dishonor upon all connected with it. Neither party has clean hands in this business. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have labored to secure the patronage it confers, as an electioneering fund, each has succeeded partially, in securing it for their partisans, and each has been seriously damaged in the public estimation by the knavish bargaining and corruption in which it has implicated them. A greater mistake was never made than to seek the printing spoils for partisan purposes, in this age of sharp-eyed political juggling and rascality. The result invariably is, that the honor of the successful party is tarnished, while the spoils enure not to the benefit of the party, but to that of the cunning intriguers who manage to get the control of it. I rejoice that the whole system of scrambling for the printing spoils is to be broken up by the establishment of a Government printing-office. When that policy shall be adopted the business of public printing will take its place with that of Government ship-building and gun-making; and to make the parallel complete, the superintendents of the establishment should be made permanent, like Army and Navy officers, who superintend the navy-yards and armories. Under such an arrangement of the printing, corruption would doubtless be practiced, as it now is in the Army and Navy, but it would cease, to a great extent, to present a standing prize for partisan struggles, and a fruitful source of corruption, disgrace and shame to the winning party.

Now that the Republicans are about to come into power, I am particularly gratified that this temptation is to be taken out of their way. The Republicans are now held together, not by "the cohesive power of the public plunder," as the Democracy were for twenty years, but by the great and generous principles of freedom, which lie at the basis of our institutions. But to insure this freedom from corruption, let us by all means put away temptation as far as possible. The knaves are sure to join the successful party, and there is always great danger that they will worm themselves into the good graces of its leaders, in order to secure the spoils. The eagles, or as we in this latitude would say, the buzzards, with unerring instinct, seek out the carrion, and the spoils-hunters know where to find the spoils. The Republican Party has already, in its brief career, had sad experience of the danger to which it is exposed, of being dishonored by the greedy cormorants who follow in its wake when successful, but who are ready to desert the moment they see victory leaving its standards. Five years ago, the friends of freedom had to blush for the knavery of Congressional peculators, who were floated into port upon the flood-tide of popular indignation against the faithless repealers of the Missouri Compromise; and at the late session the printing plunder was the fruitful source of contamination, bargain and intrigue, which finally resulted, not in securing patronage to the party, but in feathering the nests of a miserable crew of spoils-seekers, not one of whom would give a dime to the common cause, or would *again* be trusted upon the most solemn promises.

The man elected Public Printer—FORD, of Ohio—knew nothing of the business, was in no way connected with the Press, had rendered no signal services to the cause, and it now turns out that, instead of giving, or being able to give, anything to the party purse, he made bargains with three or four other spoils-hunters, whose conflicting claims upon him have broken him down, and at length compelled him to retire from his post. Can such transactions fail to bring disgrace and injury upon the Republican Party, or at least upon the Republican majority in Congress? Is there a Republican in America, except the lucky intriguers who jobbed the spoils, who does not regret that the party was successful in securing them? It would have been far better for the honor and prosperity of the party if the combination of the Democracy with the South Americans for the election of GLOSSBRENNER had succeeded. In that event, theirs would have been the disgrace, for their combination was doubtless corrupt, while the friends of freedom would have had clean hands.

The present aspect of this rascally business stands thus: FORD bargained with WENDELL, or with the nominal owners of his establishment, ENGLISH and LARCOMB, to take the whole business off his hands, and pay him twenty per cent. of the price allowed by Congress for printing. Mr. RIGGS, the banker, was the agent for the distribution of the shares to the parties interested. This arrangement went on until a few days ago, when suddenly a new man stepped into the printing establishment, with authority from FORD to take the whole business in hand. This personage is a Mr. PANGBURN, of Boston, who was a candidate for the printing. DE FREES, another candidate, had been temporarily provided for by being employed in some way by the Wendell establishment. But he, along with ENGLISH and LARCOMB, now finds himself out in the cold, and complains bitterly of his fate. ENGLISH and LARCOMB are said to have notified the Treasury not to pay the money for printing to the new claimant, but what the decision of the authorities on that point will be I have no means of knowing. The only thing clear about the matter is that the Republican Congress has been disgraced, and that the printing patronage goes into the hands of a crew of hungry spoils-seekers, who have no more claim upon the bounty of the party than a swarm of flies have upon the fainting traveler.

The Texas "insurrection" is believed to be the work of the Knights of the Gold Cross, their object being to exasperate the South and precipitate disunion. The estimate set by the published accounts upon the value of the houses burned and their contents, is exaggerated in a ten, perhaps a hundred fold ratio. The idea of country cross-road stores in Texas being valued at $30,000 is ridiculous to the last degree.

The Breckinridge Democratic Committee in this city are said to be using Mr. SUMNER'S Senate speech as a campaign document, especially for the South. Well, if they think it will do good in that quarter, it is hoped that the Post-office will oppose no obstacle to its free passage through the mails, and that the Vigilance Committees will permit its delivery to the individuals to whom it is addressed. That speech is rather strong food for babes, and is not exactly what I would recommend, but if it goes down, so be it.

Your readers have been informed of the contemptible conduct of the Commissioner of Public Buildings here, in refusing the Republicans the privilege of erecting a liberty-pole on the public grounds. It has been the habit with all parties to erect such poles on the vacant spaces, which form such a prominent feature in the aspect of Washington, time immemorial; and a Democratic pole erected in 1856, on Maryland-avenue, was standing at the time the Commissioner denied the Republicans the privilege. The plea now is that the Commissioner is required by law to remove all obstructions from public grounds; but his conscience has slept securely while this law has been violated every day since he has been in office, until he was called upon by Republicans for the grant of this privilege.

The pole question has also become a prominent topic in Virginia politics, as the telegraph has probably informed your readers. But I am happy to inform them further, on the authority of the *Star* of this city, that the Occoquan war is at an end. The Virginia militia, ordered out by Gov. LETCHER, under the false pretence of protecting the party assailed, marched to the ground where the liberty pole insolently flaunted the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to the breeze, and felled the impudent bravado to the earth. According to the *Star*, there were but twenty Republicans in the county, which that journal regards as a sufficient justification of the mob. If there were as many LINCOLN and HAMLIN men in Occoquan as there are in Washington, the *Star* would do doubt insist upon their being treated with as much respect as it vouchsafes to us. But this, by the way. I cannot too strongly commend the gallantry of the Virginia Militia, four or five hundred strong, in suppressing this piece of Republican insolence; or the admirable stratagem by which they got possession of the pole, without the necessity of firing a gun, simply by coming in the garb of friends, and in the name of the public authorities. When it is recollected that the Prince William militia had as many foes to face as the John Brown party was composed of, and when it is reflected that this gallant act was performed within one hundred miles of Harper's Ferry, it conveys a high idea of the daring of Gov. LETCHER'S forces. I refer you to the *Star* of to-day for further particulars.

OBSERVER.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suppression of the Report of Dr. Rainey upon the Condition of the Blacks in Liberia—The House Printing—The Presidency—The Paraguay Claims, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30.

CONDITION OF THE BLACKS IN LIBERIA.

Many inquiries have been made as to the reasons why the President has not made public the report of Dr. RAINEY upon the condition of the blacks in Liberia, and the measures necessary to the suppression of the African Slave-trade. When the Doctor returned from Liberia, whither he was sent upwards of a year ago, as Agent of the United States, to attend to the delivery of the *Echo* Africans to the Colonization Society, he had a long interview with President BUCHANAN, during which he communicated the result of his observations. The President requested him to report fully in writing, and consequently an elaborate document was prepared, embracing the results of colonization in Liberia, and suggestions of various expedients for the more thorough suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Congo. Congress being in session at the time, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for a copy of the report, but up to this day it has not been communicated. No reason has been assigned for its suppression. Some have conjectured that it is withheld because the facts it contains demonstrate too clearly the capability of Negroes for self-government, which it was just then a portion of the Cuban policy of the Administration to disavow; while others have supposed that its suggestions for the suppression of the slave-trade would comport more fully with the ideas of the people than with those of the Southern slave-traders, who have a powerful influence with the Government. At all events, the report still sleeps in the privacy of the State Department.

THE HOUSE PRINTING.

The affairs of the House printing are reported to be so adjusted as to admit of the expeditious prosecution of the work and the distribution of documents.

THE HOUSE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It is said by those who believe that the choice of the next President will not be made by the people, but that it will devolve upon the present House, that LOGAN, of Oregon, has decided to take testimony, under a notice served upon STOUT, the sitting member, at the proper time, and that he will appeal to the House at the next session to grant him a hearing and award him the seat. Such an award would give LINCOLN sixteen States, and throw the responsibility of the choice of President upon MORRIS of Illinois, who it is thought would elect LINCOLN rather than suffer the Senate to elect LANE. The people will run no such risk. They will settle the matter themselves.

LIME POINT NOT PURCHASED.

The statement to the effect that Lime Point had been purchased by the Secretary of War is premature. The Attorney-General has decided the title to be good, but the President objects to the price as too high. He proposes to have it appraised by a jury of twelve persons. Whether this will result in an increase or diminution of the sum now asked, remains to be seen. Delay is always dangerous to the Government, however, where there are chances for jobbing, and where property constantly is increasing in value.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Accounts continue to come in of Indian depredations in Northern Texas. A short time since six white men pursued a party of reserve Indians, who had been stealing horses, and recovered thirty animals and killed nine Indians. This party was led by Capt. JOHN BAYLOR.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30.

While large clerical forces are employed at the headquarters respectively of the BRECKINRIDGE, the DOUGLAS, the BELL, and the LINCOLN parties, in directing and sending away campaign documents, the officers of the United States Agricultural Society are equally industriously employed, in sending to all parts of the Union, the premium lists and circulars of the great National Exhibition, which is to be held at Cincinnati, in September. The political matter goes free under the frank of members who remain here to use their autographs, but the agriculturists pay postage.

It is exported that the Cincinnati Fair will eclipse any yet held in this country. The premium list amounts to $30,000, of which a large share, in sums of $500, $300, $200 and $100 is offered for horses. A level track one mile long, and fifty feet in width will afford a fine opportunity for "trial of speed." Large cash premiums are also offered for portable and stationery steam-engines, steam ploughs, and steam fire-engines. The grand gold medal of honor is offered for the best threshing machine.

The Coast Survey Office and the Smithsonian Institution are investigating the subject of tornados stimulated by those of recent occurrence in the West. An efficient officer connected with the Coast Survey has been detailed to visit the scenes of their effects for the procuring of such data as to geography, &c., as will aid a scientific examination.

Although no proclamation has yet been made as to the result, there is reason to believe the joint Commission has come to the conclusion that Paraguay is not responsible for indemnity to the United States and the Paraguay Navigation Company, which claimed damages to the extent of nearly $700,000, exclusive of the alleged violation of grants of importance and very valuable privileges.

The *Savannah* has been ordered to the Mediterranean as part of the American squadron, without reference to the massacres in Syria. The steamship *Richmond*—Capt. INGRAHAM, it is said, having volunteered to take command—would have been ordered thither if she could have been prepared in time for service in that sea.

The steamship *Brooklyn* left Pensacola Wednesday for Norfolk.

Official dispatches from Utah show that one hundred army revolvers and eight thousand cartridges were furnished by the Acting Adjutant-General to the agent of RUSSELL'S Pony Express, to defend the riders from the Indians.

N. D. IRVINE is in charge of the business of the British Legation, during the absence of LYONS in Canada.

Col. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, is here transacting business at the State Department, preliminary to his return to Madrid.

Gen. LANE has arrived from a visit to North Carolina.

The difficulties which have arisen in regard to the House printing are amicably adjusted. Gov. FORD, the House printer, returned to-day, and all parties to the controversy have agreed upon a settlement. Mr. PANGBORN, whose authority is recognized, remains as the legal representative and agent of Mr. FORD to superintend the business, and LASCOMBE and ENGLISH are employed to execute the printing. The House printing will now be speedily executed.

Forty thousand copies of the Covode Report will be immediately distributed.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, July 30.

The Pony Express, through in ten days, has just reached here, with a general summary of news from California to July 19.

Arrived at San Francisco July 12th, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama; 13th, bark *Comet*, Honolulu.

Sailed 12th, *Viebula*, for New-York; 12th, bark *Louise*, Melbourne.

Business has been quiet since the Pony of the 11th left. Nothing occurred in the market worth communicating. Prices generally were without change and the demand still limited.

Dates from St. Louis, received by telegraph *via* Springfield, the morning of the 23d of June, give the news that the Baltimore Convention broke up in a row. Intense anxiety prevailed to know what followed. The Republicans regarded this news as so encouraging, that they caused cannon to be fired.

An injunction having been issued restraining the Alta Telegraph Company from using the Morse patent, has brought about a consolidation between that and the State line, the latter owning the patent.

There is no California news of importance.

The Overland Mail, leaving for the East yesterday, took over 15,000 letters.

The steamer *Panama* brings Oregon dates to the 18th.

Gen. HARNEY and Staff had left for the Atlantic States.

The mining expedition from Leim County to the Blue Mountains, had returned before reaching their point. They had a serious fight with Indians, and killed five of them. They had two men wounded and had to abandon $750 worth of property. The Indians are supposed to belong to the same gang that made war in Washoe.

Trouble was also anticipated with the Snake Indians, a portion of whom had recently returned from the Washoe country, greatly embittered against the whites in consequence of their dépôt there.

The official returns of the election elect SHIEL, Democrat, to Congress, and leave the Legislature as heretofore reported; in all probability securing the election of a Republican and a Popular Sovereignty Democratic United States Senator in August. The whole number of votes cast in the State was 12,432, against 11,276 last year.

The bark *Comet* brings advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 23d ult., two weeks later.

Business was dull and there was no exciting news.

The operations of the American Guano Company at Baker's Island appear to have taken a fresh impetus. Ships will follow each other as rapidly as they can be loaded at the island. Some 300 laborers are to be dispatched to the pits from Honolulu on or about the 21st ult.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 19—3:40 P. M.

Arrived since the departure of the last Pony: July 15, ship *Jacob Bell*, from New-York; 17th, bark *Carrie Leland*, Kanagawa.

Sailed 17th bark *Julia and Wilhelm*, Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo of Flour and Wheat.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been quiet this week, with but little inquiry for goods from the country, and only a small quantity going forward. No important transactions have transpired. Small parcels are selling at about the last quotations.

Sales of some articles, however, show a downward tendency. Crushed Sugar is not worth over 11¾c.; Whisky 34c.@35c.; American Brandy 43c. 600 bags of Rio Coffee, ex Netona sold at 14½c. at auction to-day.

A large lot of China goods were offered, but could only be disposed of to the extent of samples; in grain there is little change to be noticed.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

FIGHTS WITH THE INDIANS—BUSINESS IMPROVING—CROPS PROMISING.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, July 30.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived here last night, making the distance in thirteen days.

News had reached Santa Fé that MANUEL CHAVES, with fifty Mexicans, had gone in pursuit of a large band of Navagoe Indians, who had run off a herd of sheep, for the Rio Grande. They overtook the Indians, and had a fight with them, in which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed and wounded. A considerable quantity of sheep and other stock was recovered.

Capt. STEWART, a few days ago, went in pursuit of and captured the family of the principal Chief of the Keowa tribe of Indians. In the *melée* two soldiers were wounded. Lieut. BAYARD was also very severely wounded by an arrow being shot in his cheek. At last accounts from him, the point of the arrow was still in the wound, and he would be sent to Pawnee Fork for medical treatment. Two Indians were killed.

Business in Santa Fé was recovering.

The crops promise a fine yield, but provisions are still scarce, and command very high prices.

Major SEDWICK'S command are at Bent's Fort.

Mr. Douglas at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, July 30.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS arrived at 9½ o'clock A. M. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic collection of citizens. Escorted by the Howard Guard and a large procession of carriages and citizens, he passed through the principal streets to the Town Hall, where Mr. SAXE introduced Mr. DOUGLAS to the audience, some 5,000 in number, and Mr. DOUGLAS responded in a short speech expressive of his appreciation of the kind and honorable reception thus far given him in his native State. Mr. D. received his friends at the American Hotel. Mr. D. left for Montpelier on the 7½ o'clock train this evening.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 30.

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is addressing a large and enthusiastic Bell and Everett meeting. A great number of ladies are among the audience.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

The *Pennsylvanian* has changed proprietors, Dr. E. MORWITZ retiring, succeeded by JOHN H. BRUNNER. The BRECKINRIDGE and LANE flag has been hoisted.

The Zouaves at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 30.

The Zouaves visited Independence Hall this morning. This afternoon they drilled at Fairmount Park, before 15,000 spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies. As the drill took place on a hill, an excellent view was afforded. Their movements were closely scrutinised and loudly applauded. The corps is gaining much favor here, where they were first looked upon as egotists.

The New-Jersey Bridge Case.

TRENTON, Monday, July 30.

The Chancellor to-day gave an opinion in the application for injunction made by the proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic, to restrain the Hoboken Land Improvement Company from bridging said rivers, on the ground of having exclusive grants. The motion was denied, and the bill dismissed, with costs. The proprietors have exclusive right for a toll bridge, but a viaduct to carry over a railway was not an infringement of the right.

The Prince of Wales at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 30.

The Prince of WALES landed here to-day at noon. The squadron was off the port yesterday. Royal salutes from the fleet and the batteries greeted him upon his arrival, while the people turned out in immense numbers to give him a cordial reception. He was presented with an address at the dock-yard.

He wore the uniform of a Colonel of the army, and rode on horseback to the Government House. Emerging from the gates of the dock-yard, the procession passed through a double file of troops and volunteers to the Government House. Here were a number of triumphal arches erected in the streets, including CUNARD'S arch, with a steamship on the top of it; the Volunteer Artillery arch, built of military trophies, the Mayor's arch, the Archbishop's arch, a very handsome Ecclesiastical arch, the Masonic arch, and a number of other very handsome arches, all of which were beautifully decorated.

On the parade the firemen turned out with a "trophy" fifty feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure holding a hose pipe. Thirty-five hundred children of the schools also turned out in white and blue, and sung the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

The Obsequies of Mr. Van Rensselaer.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Monday, July 30.

The funeral obsequies of Rev. CORTLAND VAN RENSSELAER, D.D., took place to-day. A very large number of prominent clergymen of different denominations were present.

The funeral discourse was preached in the Presbyterian Church by Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, Drs. PLUMER, BOARDMAN and CHESTER participating in the services. The bells of the City Hall and all the various churches were tolled, and during the passing of the honored remains from his late residence to the church and thence to the Railroad station, the hotels, stores, banks and private dwellings were closed.

The remains were taken to Albany for interment in the family vault.

Death of Jonathan Phillips.

BOSTON, Monday, July 30.

Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS died yesterday, aged 82. He was among our most worthy and benevolent citizens.

Assignment by Wiedemer & Co.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 30.

F. X. WIEDEMER & Co. have made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are $110,000, and their assets are small.

The Prince of Wales.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

Lord LYONS and FREDERICK WARE, Esq., of the British Legation, left here this morning for Canada, to meet the Prince of Wales.

Army Intelligence.

Some trifling changes having taken place in the geographical Departments of the Army in 1859, we give herewith a correct statement of their present arrangement:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—The country east of the Mississippi—Head-quarters at Troy, New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.—The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of the Departments of Texas and New Mexico—Head-quarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—The State of Texas and Indian Territory lying south of Kansas and Arkansas River, (Fort Bliss, in Texas, is, however, temporarily attached to the Department of New-Mexico,)—Head-quarters at San Antonio, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New-Mexico, exclusive of Fort Mojave, attached to the Department of California—Head quarters at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.—The Territory of Utah, except that portion of it lying west of the 117° of west longitude—Head-quarters at Camp Floyd.

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.—Washington Territory and the State of Oregon, excepting the Rogue River and Umpqua Districts of the latter—Head-quarters at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of the Departments of Oregon, Utah and New-Mexico—Head-quarters at San Francisco, California.

The Head-quarters of the Army are in the City of New-York.

NOTE.—Officers whose stations are changed by transfers or promotions, will report for duty accordingly.

HEAVY STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Messrs. TRACY and DANSE, messengers of the State Savings Institution of this city, were mysteriously deprived of a large sum of money while on their way hither on a steamboat, on Saturday night or yesterday morning. We give the details as furnished us by Capt. E. A. SHEBLE, of the Keokuk Packet Company's steamer *City of Louisiana*, which arrived in port yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. Arriving at Hannibal, on her down trip, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, the *Louisiana* was boarded by two messengers, who had just been to and returned from Independence, Missouri, having collected the sum of $33,000 specie for the paper of one of our branch banks located in that city. The messengers desired to have the money, $15,000, in one carpet sack, and $18,000 in another, placed in the boat's safe, but the clerks have a standing order to receive no large sums on deposit, as these packets always have a messenger of the United States Express on board. To that gentleman Messrs. T. & D. were referred, but after due deliberation they announced their intention of retaining the specie in their own charge, and accordingly they retired to their room, agreeing that one should watch while the other slept. The drowsy god, however, is no respecter of persons, and closed the eyes of both, the watcher being ensconced on a chair on the guard. At Cap-au-Gris, when the *Die Vernon* was met, the money was safe, but shortly after, about half-past one, Saturday night—one of the messengers hurried along the cabin, found the porter, and had Capt. SHEBLE aroused from his berth, and informed him that the sack containing the $15,000 had disappeared, and another sack been put in its place. The sleeper had been aroused in the dar, suspected some person was in the room, and on quickly placing his hand on the shelf above him, where the sacks were placed, found that one was gone. Capt. SHEBLE instituted a search of all the passengers and every room and recess of the boat, but found not the smallest trace of the missing sack or money, and the messengers were in despair. On arriving here, information of the robbery was communicated to the police office, and officers were sent to prevent any person or thing from leaving the boat, while other officers proceeded anew to search the persons on board. The Detectives TUNNICLIFFE and RYAN were called, and they continued the search, extending it through the ladies' cabin. When things had been thus progressing fruitlessly for nearly an hour Officer EAGEN, of the City Police, came on board, and on learning the history of the case passed back through the gentlemen's cabin, in stateroom No. 25, between two mattresses, found two parcels of the money. Officer TUNNICLIFFE then found a third parcel in another berth of the same room—the three parcels being the amount lost minus $100. The inference is that the thief or thieves adroitly transferred the packages from their persons to the berths while the search was proceeding, and after those berths had been searched, hoping that the money would remain undisturbed until the watch was relaxed when they could carry it ashore.

A NEW POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus discusses the probabilities with reference to Mexican affairs:

"The policy of the present Administration in regard to our relations with Mexico has been so completely thwarted by the Senate that it has undoubtedly become necessary to adopt a different course. The return of Mr. MCLANE from his fruitless mission, and the expected visit to Washington of the Spanish Minister to Mexico, may have reference to some new movement on the part of our Government in regard to Mexico. The British, French and Spanish Governments have undertaken seriously a mediation between the contending factions in Mexico, and propose, it is said, armed intervention as the alternative to a voluntary pacification of the country and the establishment of a settled Government. The Spanish Minister has demanded reparation from the Juarez Government on account of certain outrages on the persons and property of Spanish subjects, and a refusal is to be followed by war. New forced loans are levied on foreign merchants of all nations by the Miramon Government, and mercantile and banking houses of foreigners are thus, one after another, becoming bankrupt. It appears to be certain that, upon the failure of existing governments, so called, of Mexico to comply with the demands of European powers, Mexico will be taken into their hands, and they will remain masters of it—whatever the United States may do in the matter."

DEDICATION OF A PRINTERS' BURIAL LOT.—A burial lot purchased by the Franklin Typographical Society and Printers' Union, of Boston, at Mount Hope Cemetry, was dedicated on Saturday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. An extra train over the Providence Railroad conveyed about 300 printers, with their wives and friends, to the ground, where a large number had already assembled. The services began by reading appropriate selections from Scripture, by Rev. A. A. MINER, who officiated as chaplain for the occasion, following the Scripture lesson with an impressive dedicatory prayer. Prof. E. H. FROST, assisted by a choir of sixteen young ladies then joined in singing a hymn, after which Mr. CHARLES H. WOODWELL, President of the Franklin Typographical Society, delivered an address.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT OF RUSSIAN SERF EMANCIPATION.—The following paragraph is from the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*:

"I may note among the new books of the week *Truth about Russia*, by Prince PIERRE DOLGOROUKY, showing all the ulcers which corrupt that great body politic, and indicating what, in the Prince's opinion, is the only remedy for the evils exposed. We read this book with the greatest interest, as we are daily looking for a great revolution in Russia. The Czar has abandoned his scheme of emancipation. He proves not to be the man able to cope with the formidable obstacles to that policy. A rising of the serfs is expected."

Infantile Convulsions.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and overcome INFANTILE CONVULSIONS, which if not speedily remedied end in death.

It is also the best and surest remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Important Announcement.

SCHEDULE OF PLEASURE TRIPS
ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
Prior to her return to Europe, August 16, 1860.

The steamship GREAT EASTERN, John Vine Hall commander, will leave North River, off Hammond-st., on

THURSDAY AFTERNOON AUGUST 2,

At 6 o'clock precisely, for

OLD POINT COMFORT
AND
ANNAPOLIS ROADS,

Landing excursionists (without extra charge) at

NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE.

Arriving off Old Point Comfort Friday evening.

Will leave Old Point SUNDAY MORNING, August 5, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Annapolis Roads Sunday afternoon, and Baltimore Sunday evening.

Excursionists can thus leave New-York on Thursday evening, enjoy an ocean ride of 500 miles by day and night on the *Great Eastern*, steaming up the Chesapeake by daylight, spend the night in Baltimore, and reach New-York (via Philadelphia) by railroad Monday evening, August 6.

The *Great Eastern* will connect at Old Point with steamer up James River to Richmond and with the cars at Norfolk and Portsmouth for all points South and Southwest.

DODWORTH'S SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
Will accompany the excursion and remain on board during the entire trip.

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS will be furnished at a moderate charge.

STATEROOM BERTHS ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

Fare from New York to Old Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth..........$6
Fare from New-York to Baltimore..........8
Fare from Old P't. Comfort to Annapolis or Baltimore..3

EXCURSIONISTS MUST BE ON BOARD ON THURSDAY, AT 5 P. M.

Tickets will be ready on Tuesday at the Adams Express Company's office, No. 59 Broadway, where plans of the cabins can be seen and staterooms secured.

J. H. YATES, Secretary.

Great Fire at Poughkeepsie

July 23, 1860.
HERRING'S SAFE THE VICTOR.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25, 1860.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 23d inst., a fire occurred in this place which extended to sixteen buildings and over. In our furniture building was one of your patent Champion Safes which stood before the fire on the store floor, and in such a position as to make it impossible to remove it, consequently it remained until the floor fell, when the safe fell into the cellar amongst a lot of maple and other furniture and combustible materials, where it remained from 3 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock. When removed from the ruins every book and paper was found in perfect order. It has saved us many a valuable paper, and our books, which would have been of very serious matter to us to have lost.

ANDRUS & DUDLEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Something New under the Sun—Arlusarron, a substitute for cream of tartar. The substitute has a health-giving influence, and supplies that for which there is a constant demand in the system. Sold by SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 39 Reade-st. Also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs, with his new unstainable partings, are entire novelties. No turning up behind. Ladies' hair work of every variety. No. 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

RANSOM—STICKNEY.—At Haverhill, Mass., on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. B. F. Hosford, WM. RANSOM, of New-York, to KATE A. STICKNEY, of Haverhill.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 28, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs JOANNA BETHUNE, widow of the late Divie Bethune, Esq., of this City.

Her friends, and those of her son, Rev. Dr. Bethune, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. Dr McCartee, of this City, and Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (late Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) without more particular notice.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Monday, July 30, ABIGAIL, widow of the late Benjamin T. Phillips, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Jonas B. Phillips, No. 448 West 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPROTT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, the 29th inst., ALBERT WEST, youngest son of William and Letitia J. Sprott, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Jay and Concord sts., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 28, THOMAS NELSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 103 Lawrence-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Westburry, L. I., for interment.

POLLOCK.—At Weehawken, on Sunday, the 29th inst., suddenly, JANE, wife of David Pollock, Esq., aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. R. Brewer, No. 432 4th av.

GOOD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 30, SARAH, widow of the late John Good, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in law, George Hurt, Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

KNAPP.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, July 30, FRANCES, wife of Capt. Thos. Knapp, in her 67th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her daughter's, at Bloomfield, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at 11:30 A. M.

WHEELER.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, July 28, Mrs. HANNAH WHEELER, wife of the late Ira B. Wheeler, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from North Church. Cars leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt, corner 27th-st. and 4th av., at 12¼ o'clock P. M.

BLOODGOOD.—On Sunday, July 29, KENNEDY BLOODGOOD youngest son of M. H. Bloodgood. Also, of diphtheria, ANTOINETTE AUGUSTA, aged 6 years, daughter of M. H. Bloodgood, of Mobile, Ala.

STEVENS.—At Riverdale, suddenly, on Thursday, July 26, EDWARD SEYMOUR, youngest child of Henry M. and Cornelia E. Stevens, aged 2 years and 4 months.

WATSON.—At Catskill, on Saturday, July 14, MARY H., eldest daughter of the late Judge Watson, in the 28th year of her age.

THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE world for Summer Complaints is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Diarrhœa and Dysentery are immediately cured by it. No pay if it fails. Warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular*. Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City. P. & R. FRENCH.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 359, July 30, 1860.

16, 29, 51, 50, 47, 56, 26, 52, 11, 24, 57, 64, 17, 60.

Class No. 360, July 30, 1860.

51, 27, 54, 6, 21, 39, 7, 75, 15, 61, 2, 34.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 30, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

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LAW REPORTS.

The Up-Town Movement.

REMOVAL OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

Matter of the Petition of St. Thomas' Church.—This was an application for an order of the Court directing this church to be sold, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the vault owners. The matter was heard by Justice BONNEY, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, some weeks since. The decision has now been given. The following is the entire opinion:

BONNEY, J.—This church was incorporated in December, 1823, under the "Act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies," passed April 5, 1813. In March, 1824, the corporation purchased in fee, for the consideration of $11,000, six lots of land, situated at the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Houston-street, in the City of New-York, viz.: Three lots on Broadway, containing seventy-seven feet nine inches in front, by one hundred feet deep; and three lots on Houston-street, commencing one hundred feet from Broadway, and containing together seventy-five feet in front, by one hundred and three feet in depth; and afterwards obtained a perpetual lease, at the annual rent of one hundred dollars, of the lot at the northeasterly corner of Mercer and Houston streets, (adjoining their other lots in the rear,) containing twenty-five feet in front on Houston-street, and in rear by one hundred and three feet in depth. On part of said lots held in fee, the corporation, soon after said purchase, erected its church edifice, used for public worship; and in another part of the same lots built fifty-eight burial-vaults, the use of which was sold to various persons for $250 each vault, to be used for family vaults, and deeds or certificates were given by the corporation therefor. In many of the vaults bodies have been interred, and now there remain. On the lease hold lot, at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets, the Church erected a dwelling house, which was formerly occupied by the Rector, but is now rented.

By deed dated 1st July, 1851, and recorded 15th January, 1859, in the Register's office, in New-York, in liber of conveyance, No. 767, p. 509, this Corporation, in consideration of $13,000 paid by Gerard Stuyvesant, and used in rebuilding the Church edifice, (which had been partially destroyed by fire,) covenanted and agreed with said Stuyvesant, to keep open and unoccupied, except for interments, for the term of twenty years, the portion of said premises on the northerly side thereof, thirteen feet in width, and one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, commencing at Broadway, and immediately adjoining the house and lot of said Stuyvesant.

Upon petition, stating, among other things, that a large number of the persons composing the congregation reside at a distance from the Church, and cannot regularly attend its services, and, on account of distance, many persons have left, and others threaten to leave unless the Church is removed to a more convenient place; that the Church was last year compelled to impose a ground rent of twelve per cent. on the pews sold, and now with difficulty meets its expenses; that a less number of pews is rented this year, and the rental will be $500 less than it was last year, and the income of the Church is yearly diminishing; that said land is well situated for business purposes, and very valuable and worth at least $300,000, which has been offered for it, and it will be for the prosperity of the Church to sell such land, or a portion of it, and purchase land, and build a church, in a part of the City more convenient for his own worshippers and the resident population of the City; that the owners of forty vaults are willing to surrender their rights therein for compensation; that only one hundred persons are corporators entitled to vote at elections of officers of the Corporation, of whom eighty-one consent to a sale of the real estate, and their consent in writing to such a sale, and especially to a sale of the land used as a burying ground, and to the removal of the dead bodies therefrom, duly signed and acknowledged or proved, is annexed,—the Corporation (St. Thomas' Church) now moves for an order of this Court, authorizing them to sell said land for not less than $300,000 for the whole, or at that rate for any part, and to apply the proceeds for purchasing a new site, and building thereon a church, and such buildings as may be for the best interests of the Church.

The application is opposed as follows:

First—Twenty-three persons who claim to be corporators and legal voters in the election of the Church, state, in a petition, signed by them and acknowledged or proved, that they are opposed to a sale of said real estate, or any part of it, and they pray that the application be denied; and an affidavit of one of said persons has been read, stating that for the last five or six months he has attended morning service in the church, (except two or three times,) and the church has been always full, and often inconveniently so, except in bad weather.

No statement contained in the petition is denied or questioned.

This religious Corporation, composed of the congregation of worshipers in the Church, who are entitled to vote at elections of its officers, is the absolute owner of the property in question, and has the entire power over and right to control and dispose of such property, subject only to the statutory requirement, that, to make a sale of any real estate, the Corporation must apply for and obtain the order of this Court, authorizing such sale. The Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen, by whom this petition is presented, are the officers of the Corporation, legally authorized to conduct its affairs and manage its property, and in the absence of proof to the contrary, would be presumed to express the will of the Corporators, and, in this case, a large majority (more than three-fourths) of the Corporators expressly approve of and unite in the application. In this, as in all other corporations composed of many individuals, entire unanimity in relation to the management of its affairs is scarcely to be expected, and whenever a difference of opinion arises among the Corporators as to the proper disposition and use of their property, the will of the majority should prevail and be sustained, unless it shall appear that their proposed action is illegal, or in contravention of the trust upon which the property is held.

In this case it appears that the very valuable property in question, (stated to be worth, for other purposes, at least three hundred thousand dollars,) is scarcely sufficient, as it is now situated and used, to pay the expenses of the church; and its productiveness is constantly diminishing—that by reason of the distance of their residences from this locality, many persons formerly connected with this church have left it, and others propose to leave, and the whole number of Corporators is now only about one hundred, and that the prosperity of the church (the Corporation) will be promoted by selling this real estate, and with the proceeds purchasing land and building a church in a part of the City more convenient for the attendance of the Corporators and other resident population, and advancing in other proper ways the interests of the Society.

In my opinion, these facts fully justify the application now made by the majority of these corporators, and authorize and require the Court to make the order for which they petition, and the mere dissent and remonstrance of the minority is not sufficient to countervail them. It is certainly very desirable, as well for the City equally as for individuals, that places of public worship should be maintained in the lower part of the City, now principally devoted to business, but where there is still a resident population, large in numbers, but not possessed of sufficient pecuniary ability, and perhaps not disposed, to provide churches for themselves; and it has been strongly urged that, for this reason, this application should be denied; but I do not know of any recognized principle of law or equity by which this corporation can be required to devote their entire property, of such great value, to public use for the common benefit, if they are not willing to confer such favor on the community.

Second—The owner of many (about 20) of the burial vaults, (in most of which the remains of friends have been deposited,) insist that they have an absolute and perfect right to the use of such vaults, as family vaults and places for interment; and that no sale or use of the land can be made, which shall deprive them of, or in any way interfere with, such, their right.

By the Deeds or Certificates, executed to the respective purchasers of said vaults, the Corporation acknowledge the receipt from each purchaser of $250, being the purchase money for the use of the vaults mentioned in his certificate, built upon these premises; and, in consideration thereof, agrees and covenants that the purchaser, and his assigns or representatives, shall have the sole right to the use of said vaults, as a family vault, so long as the said Corporation shall continue, unless such use shall be prohibited by the Corporation of the City.

Under these instruments, the vault owners, in my opinion, have a clear regal right to such use of said vaults, during the existence of the Corporation, which granted the use, subject only to the right of the City Corporation to prohibit interments therein.—(Matter of the Brick Presbyterian Church, 3 Edwards, Ch. R., 155. Opinion of S. B. Ruggles, Referee, in same matter, 4 Bradford R, 503, and cases referred to.)

It has been suggested that these grants of the use of the vaults amount in effect to a sale of part of the real estate of the Church; that they were made without the order of the Court having jurisdiction to authorize such sale; and are consequently illegal and invalid. I do not consider this the proper construction of those grants. They amount, in my opinion, to demises, for rent paid in advance, of the use of portions of said real estate, and as such are authorized and valid, under section 4 of said act of April 5, 1813. But whether so authorized or not the purchasers of the vaults have certainly acquired, for good consideration paid, an equitable right to the use thereof, according to the terms of the grant and covenant made to them respectively, and this Court on application by the church for authority to sell the land, should and will take care that such equitable rights of the vault holders are not infringed.

Third—The heirs and representatives of Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, insist that, under the deed to said Stuyvesant above mentioned, they are entitled to have the strip of land on the northerly side of the premises in question kept open and unobstructed by any erection thereon for the residue of the term of twenty years therein mentioned, and that such, their right, should be protected and provided for in the order made on this application. The instrument under which they claim such right has been duly recorded, and any purchaser of the premises will take with notice thereof. I do not see that it can be necessary to mention this instrument or the rights claimed under it in the order.

An order may be entered authorizing St. Thomas' Church to sell the said real estate for an amount not less than three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars, subject to the rights of the vault-holders, for the protection of which the order must contain proper provisions; and it must also contain directions in relation to the application that shall be made of the moneys arising from the sale.

Wm. M. Evarts and E. M. Willett, for petitioners; Wm. C. Whitmore, J. W. Gerard, Henry Day, W. Rutherford, A. Thompson and others, for respondents.

Removal of the Quarantine.

THE SALARY OF DR. JEROME.

The People ex rel. James H. Jerome vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.—This was the return to the alternative *mandamus* issued in this case.

The *mandamus* related that Dr. Jerome was physician to the Marine Hospital, stating the particulars of his appointment, &c.; and that, although his pay had been demanded, the Commissioners of Emigration had withheld his salary for the quarter ending the 1st of April last, a sum of $1,250. The Commissioners of Emigration were directed to pay that sum, or show cause why they refused or neglected to do so.

The Commissioners put in a return setting forth that Dr. Jerome's jurisdiction as physician to the Marine Hospital only extended over and upon the tract of land originally designated in the act establishing the Hospital and creating his office. In the year 1859 the Legislature passed an act providing for the removal of the Quarantine Station and the Marine Hospital, and also authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration appointed under the act to procure temporary accommodation for the sick arriving at this port. The Hospital was subsequently removed to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, in the City and County of New-York, beyond the jurisdiction of the relator, in his official capacity. The Commissioners of Emigration had also provided the temporary accommodation; authorized, having established a "Floating Hospital," which was still in use under their supervision and control, and over which the relator had never exercised any authority or direction whatever. This was done in 1859, since which time the relator had never rendered any services at all in the capacity of Physician to the Marine Hospital, nor was he authorized to do so; also, that his office was abolished.

The relator traversed the return, alleging that it was not responsive to the writ. His counsel in reply to the point, whether or not the office was abolished by the act for the Removal of Quarantine, contended that it had not been, nor could the language of the act be so construed as to make that its sense. On the contrary, the act had provided that the "temporary accommodations" authorized should be under the same direction and control as had been the Marine Hospital. Such language installed Dr. Jerome, the relator, physician to the "Floating Hospital" or to any other accommodation that might have been procured. The Commissioners of Emigration had no power to withhold the salary claimed, and their act in refusing to pay made them liable to indictment. They only desired to secure the entire control of matters connected with Quarantine, and were prompted by selfish motives to such a course. The matter was heard at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, who reserved decision on the motion for a peremptory *mandamus*.

George G. Sickles and S. B. Cushing for relator; John E. Devlin for respondent.

The Broadway Amusements.

Application of the Juvenile Asylum.—This was an injunction, granted by Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, against quite a number of the Broadway amusement saloons, upon the allegation that they had not obtained the usual dramatic license. The injunction order is returnable on the 6th of August, when the facts will be developed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*The Pahquioque Bank vs. Ellis, &c.*—Demurrer of Westervelt overruled, and he allowed to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Estate of Beekman.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Fitze vs. O'Conor.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a smart, tidy, well-recommended young woman as chambermaid, or sewing or waiting alone; would do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young women, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; also, by a nice girl 15 years of age. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children. Good City reference given if required. Apply for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE French woman, a situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; cannot be surpassed in any capacity or style of cooking; no objections to a first-class hotel or boarding-house, City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent, respectable woman, as professed cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, jellies and creams, pickling and preserving, boning and larding, and is an excellent pastry cook; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 122 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an American young woman; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GERMAN young woman, wants a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of preserves, creams, jellies and desserts. No objection to the country or private boarding-house. Call at No. 123 Waverley place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two day, at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, is an excellent baker, and does up linen in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, NURSES, chambermaids and general servants, Protestants and others.—Situations wanted, in City and country, in first-class private families, hotels and watering places by as respectable, experienced and well recommended girls, consisting of German, English, Scotch and others, as can be found in this City. Also smart girls, lately landed. Employers apply at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by two Protestant young women, with good reference, situations in city or country as Cook and Chambermaid; both understand their business, and are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook and laundress; makes bread; washes and irons well, and does up linen in style; or will go as regular laundress. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 252 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a respectable German Protestant woman, in City or country, in the above capacity, or would do general housework; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references, apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation in a respectable family; can assist as cook, washer and ironer, and would make herself useful in general housework. Call at No. 257 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, fifth floor, front room, No. 2, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Scotch woman, as housekeeper, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 33d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can give good City reference from her last place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable French Protestant woman, as a competent child's nurse, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Apply for two days, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a smart, tidy and well recommended girl, to do general housework in city or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employer. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE German woman wishes a situation; so also do excellent laundresses cooks, and other desirable servants, now at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, in a private family, or to do chamberwork and sewing. First-class reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Laundress and chambermaid's situation wanted, by a competent young woman; is an excellent laundress; will be found neat, willing and obliging; has the best City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DEsires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; willing to assist in chamberwork; fully competent to take charge of an invalid, or would travel with a lady; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 116 12th-st., 4th-av., fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or assist in light chamberwork. Call at present place, No. 31 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; has City references. No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 161 East 25th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SEAMSTRESS' situation by a very respectable and intelligent girl; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; also, hairdressing and the duties of a lady's maid; can furnish satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman; does fine sewing and embroidery in the best manner; no objection to a little chamberwork or to assist with children; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST CLASS seamstress that makes infants' clothing, ladies' morning dresses, shirts and all kinds of under clothing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; will go out by the day or month or take the work home No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or as coachman and gardener, by a young man, a Protestant, who is an experienced driver and knows how to keep carriages in good style; he is a first rate vegetable gardener, &c., and a very expert workman in every respect; he is also well recommended. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address P. F., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man (a Protestant) desires a situation in the above capacity, either in City or country; is a temperate, trustworthy servant, fully understanding his duties, and refers to his present employer for all particulars. Apply at No. 166 Fulton-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a decent young man, who has lately landed, as coachman and stable boy, and will make himself generally useful and give satisfaction to his employer. Apply at No. 89 Cherry-st.

AS COACHMAN—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED situations for an Englishman and his wife—the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as dairymaid or to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS DRAUGHTSMAN, SURVEYOR, OR MATHEMATICIAN.—A gentleman of good general education, speaking several languages, wishes to find employment as stated above. Best of reference given. Address, for three days, H. F. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN of means and large business influence, is desirous of placing his two sons, respectively 19 and 21 years of age, in some large general business or commission house, for the purpose of securing for them a good commercial education. A commission house would be preferred. Unexceptionable City reference, for the ability and character of the young gentlemen, will be cheerfully furnished. Compensation of no importance. Address B. M., Box No. 1,708 Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general and will be beneficial to any gentleman who may employ him. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Englishman, 36 years of age; a first-class gardener in all its departments, viz: greenhouses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, the formation of new grounds, &c. Application by note or personally may be made at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business, and laying out of new grounds, and fruit and flowers, and all kinds of drainage. Can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND VALET.—A SITUATION wanted as groom and valet to a single gentleman; a very respectable young colored man desires a situation; has no objection to travel to any part of the world. Apply at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 308 16th st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO TOBACCONISTS.—A MAN having a knowledge of the tobacco business, and a good class of customers, wants a situation to travel, sampling goods, for some house in the city. Address, for five days, J. C. K., Post-Office Binghamton, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SMART, active young man, who resides with his parents; must write a good hand, be able to keep books by single entry, willing to open the office; must have had some experience in business, and be able to give good references as to moral character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, A. P., Broadway Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, a boy who writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 811 Post-office. Salary first year, $50.

A BOY.—AN INTELLIGENT, HONEST BOY OR young man wanted in a piano forte wareroom. Apply at No. 626 Broadway. Must have the best of reference.

A COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, TWO good girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; must be a first rate bread and biscuit maker, and an excellent butter maker. The other for general housework, and to assist in washing and ironing; the family will remain in the country, not far from the City, till Fall. Call at No 77 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, TWO girls; one as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; a good steady situation out of town. Apply immediately, to No. 35 West 10th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN ORPHAN OR FRIENDless Protestant girl wanted to do the light work of a house, half an hour's distance from the City; a good girl, who would take small wages and be willing to learn, may find a good home by applying to-day at the hardware-store, No. 474 Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Als for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

EXCELLENT 6 1-2, 6 3-4 AND 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, but little used, will be sold low, and PAYMENT TAKEN IN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS. PIANOS TO LET.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

SINGING, AND HARP OR PIANO-FORTE.—A course of ten lessons $25, by a distinguished professor, who is disengaged for a few weeks. References, showing great success in the method of instruction, can be adduced. Address MUSIC, care of J. F. Browne, Harp-maker, No 709 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
MusicalBoxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USEFUL, ECONOMICAL AND LUXURIOUS.

55 pounds primrose family soap, 2c	$4 95
Two pounds pearl white do 16c	20
One glass jar bathing cream	50
One Canton ½ dozen—fancy soaps	25
One cake argent ferous compound for cleaning plated and silver ware	50
One cake laundry starch polish	
One cake orris tooth soap	
One cake walnut oil shaving soap	
Total	$6 40

In order to introduce the productions of our manufacture, we offer for the present a few hundred sample cases at the above invoice, for $5 each. Any one ordering from our depôt, will have their orders punctually attended to. Address PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

THE
GREAT EASTERN
FLAG
AND
BANNER
ESTABLISHMENT,
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
NO. 101 NASSAU-ST.,
NEXT TO THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.
The PRIZE BANNER to be awarded at the HORSE FAIR is now being painted by
ACKERMAN & MILLER.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT Roberts' Grove, Yonkers, two miles north of the landing between Old Post Road and Saw Mill River Road, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. Preaching by popular Ministers of all the evangelical churches. Steamboats leave in the morning at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ and 4 o'clock; fare 10 cents. Cars almost every hour. Large boarding tents on the ground at moderate charges. Parties wishing tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers. Dr. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE!—THE FIRE AT OUR WHITE LEAD and Paint Factory, in Horatio-st., which occurred yesterday morning, will not cause any interruption to our business. RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT,
Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 153 Bleecker st., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables with marble tops rich reception and arm chairs in rosewood and satin, French-plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatel window-curtains; elegant 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, English, Brussels and velvet carpets throughout the house; solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, toilet tables, wardrobes, &c.; beds and bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room and library furniture, English oil-cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—SHERIFF'S SALE of lots and water fronts. PEED & COLE will sell on TUESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Sales Room, No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the Sheriff of Kings county, ten vacant lots on Wilson and Kent avs., E. D., Brooklyn, with about 150 feet frontage on the water, affording an excellent opportunity for those desiring a site for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

TO DRUGGISTS—P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer, will sell at 10½ THIS MORNING, Davidson's syringes; also, 50 parlor oil-paintings, furniture, glass, china and crockery ware, meerschaum pipes, Havana cigars, 50 house plants, silver-plated casters and jewelry, sundries in variety for free sales.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROgans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of prime goods, suitable both for City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philipp's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family by applying at No. 25 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, by a young gentleman, a parlor and bed-room, or one large room, with breakfast. Address Box No. 3,582 Post-office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, N. J.—A pleasant, healthy location on the bank of the Neversink Bay. Good boating, fishing, &c.; easy of access to New-York by the R. and Del. Railroad, and within a few minutes' walk of Long Branch. Board reasonable. Inquire of J. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, or of the proprietor, J. W. GRIGGS, Red Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SHELLDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, one hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; excellent rooms and fare at reasonable prices. Cars leave at 3:50, 5:30 and 6:30. Reference is made to B. B. Dyer, Agent, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RAMAPO, NEAR SUFferns station, one hour from Jersey City, by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where there are no other boarders; location healthy; rooms pleasant, &c. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av., in coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y.—Four pleasant and airy rooms to let with board in a private family, only 20 minutes ride from the landing; house new last Summer with accommodations for one or two horses and carriage. Address CHAS. C. MEAD, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson, N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant, agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, BY a gentleman, wife, five children and two servants, within one hour's time of New-York. Address, stating location, &c., BOARD, Box No. 1,532 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY,
Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUST BE SOLD.—A GOOD BUSINESS, LONG established, connected with the office of a Commissioner for eighteen States. This is a sure and safe business, and will be sold cheap. Apply to COMMISSIONER, room No. 2, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, office No. 6 Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW AND EXclusive business, paying large profits. One having some means, and willing to devote their time, may hear of an excellent opportunity to make money. Apply to BROWN & ROSS, No. 82 Nassau-st., Room No. 27.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock, a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five to harness. James D. McMann, names b. m. Flora Temple; D. Tallman, names br. stallion Geo. M. Patchen. A good day and a good track. If not, postponed to the following Monday and then a good day. The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the course, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the trot is over. Fare to go and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, a very beautiful figure and stylish movement, very kind, and perfectly well broken to double or single harness; excellent under the saddle; would make a fine family horse, or would suit a physician; sold for want of use. To be seen for the week at Dilk's stables, No. 191 Mercer-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

PROPERTY AT MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION, BUILDING SITES, &c.—The sale of the farm of the late Ezra Howell, deceased, will take place on THURSDAY, Aug 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Madison, adjoining the residences of F. S. Lathrop, P. B. Shafer and A. M. Treadwell. Said farm is beautifully situated for four or five building sites, and will be sold, together, or in lots from ten to twenty acres each. The farm contains 61 acres of land, on which is a good farm house containing eight large rooms, barn and other out-buildings, with a never-failing well of water at the door; fine apple orchard and other fruit; wood-land, &c. Any person wishing to view the farm can call upon Wm. J. Brittin, at Madison, who has a map of the premises or the subscriber, at any time before the day of sale. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Agent for the heirs.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 60 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 120 acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 682 8th-av., in coal office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Fine house, farmer's cottage and all necessary out-houses; three orchards and other choice fruits in abundance; situated in Rockland County, in sight of depôt, two hours from New-York. Will be sold with stock, farming tools, crops gathered and in the ground. Inquire of S. D. HERRICK, No. 28 Water-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High-st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 32 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

CHEAP RENTS—PART OF A FARM-HOUSE to let, furnished, with eight acres of land, if required. There is only a man and his wife on the premises, no children. Situated on the Long Island Railroad, in a very healthy locality. Inquire at No. 26 Allen-st.

TO LET—A NEAT BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson, five miles from 31st-st. depôt, recently painted and papered. Has gas and water. Apply to J. B. WHITE, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, up stairs.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts, being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

IN PARK-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO RENT OR LEASE—A large and elegantly-situated office in Park-place, near Broadway. This office is located on the first floor, and is suitable for an Express, Insurance, Exchange, Shipping, Real Estate, Goods, or any kind of business. Possession immediately. Address PLACE, Box No. 1,252 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A CLUB-ROOM SUITABLE FOR POlitical, scientific, military meetings or club-room, may be had temporarily or permanently, new building corner of 7th-st. and Hall-place. Apply on the premises, No. 10 4th-av., or No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 3.
JOHN BRAINERD.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 100 LOTS AND a block of buildings in Wisconsin, for goods for Western market; also, 2 or 3 000 acres of selected lands in fee, for a good house and lot in the upper part of New-York City. Apply at the office of P. Y. CUTLER, No. 10 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—Three 3-story and basement brick houses, in good neighborhood, near Lexington-av. and 32d-st., in perfect order; rented to good tenants; will be sold low, if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Inquire at No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., south side, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to W. H. DE LANCEY, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY DEsirable farm, containing 75 acres of excellent land, situated 26 miles from the City, adjoining the village of White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad. On the premises is a first-class cottage-house; one farm-house, carriage-house, two barns; well watered, and pleasantly located on one of the most traveled streets in Westchester County. This property will be sold low, and any portion of purchase-money may remain to suit; or will exchange for unincumbered City property. Address DWIGHT, care of S. M. & CO., No. 4 Beekman-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for a splendid, improved farm of 250 acres, on the St. Lawrence River, suitable for an English or German nobleman. For price, and terms of payment or exchange, address with real name, or in person, M. B. EDSON, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ¾ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE ARE ANXious to find a suite of three furnished rooms in a strictly private family, in this City, where they can meet with congenial young company, and enjoy the comforts of a home; they would wish to be where no boarders are, or will be taken. For such accommodations, the advertiser would be willing to pay a good remuneration; references as to the highest respectability given and expected; no boarding house keeper need waste paper by replying. Address, stating particulars, "Advertiser, Box No. 1,255," Post-office.

MANUFACTURING.—WANTED, TO HIRE, lease, or purchase, a mill, with water or steam power equal to 15 to 25 horses, with a floor space on one or two stories, of not less than 1 400 superficial feet. The building is required to be within five hours travel of New-York. City applications not required. Address P. B., Box No 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SNUG COUNTRY-SEAT NEAR THIS City, with four or more acres of land, for which cash will be paid. Address, with real name, and full particulars, M. B. EDSON, No. 34 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN THE CITY, A FURNISHED house. Address J. H. S., Box No. 1332, Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new stile for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital Stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at their office, No 15 Nassau-st., on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug. 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The Directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order.
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst. Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus. H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—a majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of such holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1,000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection, and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their address, and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

MONEY TO BE LOANED IN SUMS OF $2,000, $4,500, and up to $20,000, on first mortgage of real estate in this City. No commission charged. Address Box No. 1683, Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.

JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 25th inst. until Aug. 2.

By order,
E. B. FELLOWS,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1860.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO.,
3d av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st., NEW YORK, July 19, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until that date.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st.—A semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co. at his new factory No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 362 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
M. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. [illegible] Grand-st., New-York, and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $[illegible]; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PERU" "BRB" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVP XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realised want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &C.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAGY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable book, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and painless remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG

Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8¼ A. M., and 6¾ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5 30 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals, and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 29 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.

ALBANY, July 21, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-law6w

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, WM. J. McALPINE, Esq., No. 15 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 191 3d av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9.20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zereca's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	12 M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	7 A.M
Wednesd'y,	July 25,	1 P.M	Wednesd'y,	July 25,	7 A.M
Thursday,	July 26,	2 P.M	Thursday,	July 26,	8 A.M
Friday,	July 27,	3 P.M	Friday,	July 27,	9 A.M
Sunday,	July 29,	6 A.M	Saturday,	July 28,	2½P.M
Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M	Sunday,	July 29,	4 P.M
Tuesday,	July 31,	7 A.M	Monday,	July 30,	3 P.M
Wednesd'y,	Aug. 1,	7½A.M	Tuesday,	July 31,	3 P.M
Thursday,	Aug. 2,	7:40A.M	Wednesd'y,	Aug. 1,	3 P.M
Friday,	Aug. 3,	7:40A.M	Thursday,	Aug. 2,	3 P.M
Saturday,	Aug. 4,	7:40A.M	Friday,	Aug. 3,	3 P.M
Sunday,	Aug. 5,	7:40A.M	Saturday,	Aug. 4,	3½P.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	7 A.M	Sunday,	Aug. 5,	4½A.M
Monday,	Aug. 6,	4½ P.M	Monday,	Aug. 6,	11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	July 24,	7½ A.M.	Tuesday,	July 24,	11½ A.M
Wed'sday,	July 25,	8 A.M.	Wed'sday,	July 25,	12½ P.M.
Th'sday,	July 26,	9½ A.M.	Th'sday,	July 26,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	July 27,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	July 27,	2½ P.M.
Sat'day,	July 28,	Red Bank only, 7½ a.m	Saturday,	July 28,	Red Bank only, 7 A.M
Sat'day,	July 28,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	July 30,	6 A.M.
Monday,	July 30,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	July 31,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	July 31,	3½ P.M.	Wed'sday,	Aug. 1,	7 A.M.
Wed'sday,	Aug. 1,	3½ P.M.	Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	7 A.M.
Th'sday,	Aug. 2,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	Aug. 3,	7 A.M.
Friday,	Aug. 3,	3½ P.M.	Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	7 A.M.
Sat'day,	Aug. 4,	4 P.M.	Monday,	Aug. 6,	6½ A.M.
Monday,	Aug. 6,	10½ A.M.			

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A beautiful propeller, 70 feet long, 11 feet beam, 17 feet overall, with main cabin 20 feet in length and furnished with everything necessary for either a gentleman's yacht or for a passenger boat. She is propelled by a pair of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, 32 inches diameter of cylinder. Consumption of fuel three bushels coal per day. Apply immediately at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st, N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOURTH EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The HUNTRESS, Capt J. DUVALL, will make an Early Morning Excursion to the above Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M. precisely. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be procured on board. Fare, $2. WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson-street, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, (August 1st and 3d,) at 7 o'clock, stopping at Pier No. 4, North River; connecting with Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for Long Branch; returning same evening, giving ample time at the seashore to bathe. Excursion Tickets, 75 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:30, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 6 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Rosmer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860. S. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For CHARLES GRISWOLD, Manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea. jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of George B. Ward, No. [illegible] Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860. ISAAC B. WARD,
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July [illegible], 1860.

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. G. RANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM E. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

SHIPPING.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's new and magnificent side-wheel steamship
PACIFIC
will leave, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. John's, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches, and will be followed on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., by the Company's powerful and splendid ocean steamer
PRINCE ALBERT, 3,000 tons burden.

Both of the above ships have magnificent accommodations.

Passengers by these steamers will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ships, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First-class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $136.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,

Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS. Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

For Liverpool, the AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 1st August.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The ASIA will sail 15th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug 4.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leave every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, July 31, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $36 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $36 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 369 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

WONDERFUL REVOLUTION IN THE journals of machinery; no friction, no necessity for lubrication. 10,000 tons set in motion by the power of one man; a large heavy shaft without regard to weight, even if with an ordinary journal should require 100 horse power, can be revolved by a mere touch of the hand; no one can fail to be astonished and will certainly confirm the claim that it will produce the greatest revolution in the economy of motive power that has been introduced during the last half century. Call and examine practical results, and be convinced; has been fully tested. W. J. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 105 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

ON TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JULY 31,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
Will appear in two grand comic pantomimes,
THE FOUR LOVERS
(by general request) and
VOL AU VENT.

Most gratefully sensible of the kindness which has gathered nightly around them in their new home such crowds of patrons and friends, they beg respectfully to announce that this is their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in America, and the last opportunity of meeting those to whom for so many years they have been indebted for a most generous and untiring support. During this engagement they will endeavor, as far as possible, to appear in each and all of those pieces which have maintained for so long a period so affectionate a link between
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the public of New-York. There will consequently be a change of performance every evening.

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) the 31st,
the performance will commence with the comic pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS,
in which GABRIEL and FRANCOIS will both appear in the comic pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS, assisted by Messrs Toledo, Tophoff, I. Martinetti, A. Lehman and Mrs Frances.

After which, by special desire, GABRIEL in his great comic *rôle* of the Clown in VOL AU VENT.

Speaking of this exquisite performance, the *Times* remarks:

"Gabriel is an artist of the old French school. He is the Talma of pantomime. Goldoni would never have driven the Harlequin from the Italian stage had he seen our Gabriel. Like Cooper's 'Last of the Mohicans,' or Bulwer's 'Last of the Barons,' Gabriel is the last of the old French Harlequins. The wonder of the thing is he is essentially a cosmopolitan Harlequin—a Bohemian. The graceful French element dominates, but he has a good deal with it of the broad humor of Jack Pudding and the comic impassibility of a Westphalian Hanswurst, while in the quickness of his movements he excels the Italian Arlechino, who for so many hundred years made the delight of Venice.

See him, for instance, in his great *role* of Clown, in the Magic Trumpet. When he first enters, whitened from head to heel, he forcibly reminds you of a perambulating sugar loaf. As he comes upon the stage like a vision of flour and sugar, those who look on him must inevitably part with all serious thoughts for the time. His drollery is immensely enhanced by his use of the eye, which sends forth irresistible darts of comicality when his audience are least prepared for the coup d'état. The magic influence exerted by these singular eye surprises is attested by occasional shrill screams of delight from some juvenile throat, or by the silver laughter of some girl of sixteen. At other times Gabriel reminds one of Vatel, or of some of the thorough bred chefs de cuisine of the old regime of the Faubourg St. Germaine. There is a sauce piquante about his bye-play, and at the same time an elegance which associates him in our minds with those great masters, the sight of whom was sufficient to make the mouths of gourmands water. Gabriel, in a word, is among common clowns what a bonne bouche is among ordinary dishes. If he is not the Angel Gabriel, he is quite as arch as any archangel. The dancing adds much to the agreeability of entertainment, and Young America, a bright, healthy, elastic boy, not yet seven, a pupil of Gabriel, performs the most giddy evolutions and most difficult gymnastic feats with such a happy, smiling face and easy air as if it was a delight, as to relieve his performances of any of that pain which such often inspire. It is pleasant to see the people crowding, as they have done the past week, round the time-honored favorites; but it can hardly be wondered at, for the Ravels have never done, or permitted to be done, anything which could offend the most fastidious taste. They are gentlemen, and the atmosphere they spread around them is one of the most exquisite bon ton. In their mimique, all is gentle and unobjectionable. As an evidence of its purity, it makes children laugh most; but the old join with the young in the mirthful chorus, and any one watching an audience leave the Winter Garden any night the past week might have recognized on every countenance the happy and exhilarating influence of an evening with the Ravels.

Graceful Groupings by the
MARTINETTI FAMILY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager

NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS,
NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.
From ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE LONDON,
With ALL THE GREAT ORIGINAL STARS.
Mlle. ZOYARA, HANLON BROTHERS, ROBINSON, CHARLTON, DUVERNAY, DE BACH,
QUAGLIENI, PENTLAND, the Court Jester, with
FORTY AUXILIARIES, EACH OF BRILLIANT TALENT,
Will open on MONDAY, July 30, 1860,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
Prior to its departure on its great Southern and Western Tour.

OPENING NIGHT.
The Superb Historical Pageant of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
With a most attractive Programme.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
THE CURRICULUM.
THE STEEPLE-CHASE;
Or,
LIFE IN MERRY ENGLAND.

Six thorough-bred English horses have been imported to make this splendid delineation of English sporting life completely perfect.

All these will be produced in rapid succession.
All the Original Music by Mr. JOHN COOKE,
Leader of the Orchestra.

THE CONCERTS.
The popular Concerts, led by Mme. VON BERKEL, will be continued in the Music Saloon during the Equestrian Season.

REMEMBER,
TWO GORGEOUS EQUESTRIAN MATINEES WEEKLY, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Circle, entrance on Crosby-st.	25 cents.
Parquet and Dress Circle	50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs	$1.
Private Boxes	$5 and $6.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EASTERN, AHOY!
BARNUM STILL IN THE FIELD!
and offers
A BETTER BILL OF ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER!
Who can fail to see this great
COMBINATION OF WONDERS and NOVELTIES?
The greatest ever offered in the World for Twenty-five Cents!!
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE

25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY,
7 years old,
Weighs 257 pounds,
Measures 61 inches round?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
or Man-Monkey.
The most curious and interesting living wonder?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH,
SEA-PORCUPINE,
RED SNAPPERS,
BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON,
MONSTER SNAKES,
Wax Figures?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION,
Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY,
Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY,
The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
Living Seal?

LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R! 500 National PORTRAITS!
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTREL'S, under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH, the best
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c.,
in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same
25 CENTS all, all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
and 850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL, ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS,
At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	James Simmonds
Musical Director	Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes
Prompter	T. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
TUESDAY, July 31,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
AND		
MISS SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TOODLES NIGHT.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE FLORENCES.

TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES..........Mr. FLORENCE
This performance is pronounced by all to be the chef d'œuvre of artistic personation.
After which,
LES ZOUAVES.
Julien Lecarge, of the First Zouaves (with songs)..........Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW, DOMBEY & SON.
CAPT. CUTTLE..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS

THIS EVENING,
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
The following eminent talent will appear in conjunction with Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra:
Mr. FICHER, Miss S. MARSDEN,
Miss ELLA C. WREN, Miss S. MARSDEN,
LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. G. C. REXFORD,
Mr. GEO. CROZIER, Mr. W. H. CURRIE,
Mr. F. FICHER, LITTLE FRED WREN.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1860,
The performances will commence with
THE ARTISAN OF LYONS.
To be succeeded by
THE GOLD FIEND.
Concluding with THE GHOST OF THE INN.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEWMAN'S Bean Harvester. Patent conceded to be, by farmers, the best ever introduced, saving labor of eight men daily. Model to be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st., on first floor. SOUTHWICK & CO.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 21st day of July to the 28th day of July, 1860 Men, 73; Women, 80; Boys, 170; Girls, 181—Total, 504 Adults, 153; Youths, 16; Children, 335; Males, 243; Females, 261; Colored Persons, 2.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	1	Convul's, Infant	38	Hooping Cough	3
Apoplexy	5	Croup	6	Inflam. Bowels	5
Apoplexy, Ser's	1	Diarrhoea	17	Inflam. of Brain	3
Bleeding from		Diphtherite	2	Inflam. of Liver	1
Lungs	1	Dysentery	9	Inflam. Lungs	9
Bronchitis	4	Erysipelas	1	Inflam. Stomach	5
Catarrh	1	Fever, bilious	1	Inflam. Throat	2
Cholera	1	Fever, interm't	1	Inflam. of Veins	2
Cholera Infant	120	Fever, nervous	1	Measles	1
Cholera morbus	3	Fever, puerp'l	1	Retention urine	1
Colic	1	Fever remittent	1	Small-pox	8
Cong'n bowels	1	Fever, scarlet	23	Sun Stroke	1
Congest'n brain	6	Fever, typhoid	6	Teething	6
Congest'n lungs	3	Fever, typhus	2		
Total					304

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albumina'a and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Dropsy	8	Marasmus, Ad't	1
		Dropsy in Head	16	Marasmus, Inf't	47
		Dyspepsia	1	Palsy	3
Anemia	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Scrofula	3
Cancer	4			Soften'g brain	2
Consumption	57	Fatty Heart	1	Ulceration of the Bowels	2
Debility, Adult	4	Fatty Liver	1		
Debility, Infant	9	Heart, dis. of	5	Unknown	3
Total					171

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burned or Scl'd	1	Drowned	1	Premature B'th	3
Casualties	11	Lues Veneria	1	Suffocation, acc.	2
Delirium trem's	4	Old Age	5	Suicide	1
Total					29

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 31, 1858 .... 698 Dec. 194
Week ending July 30, 1859 .... 616 Dec. 112
Week ending July 21, 1860—
From acute disease 200
From chronic disease 159
From external causes, &c .... 46—496
Week ending July 28, 1860—
From acute disease 304
From chronic disease 171
From external causes, &c .... 29—504
Increase this week 8
Total interments in Potter's Fields 49
Coroners' cases 39

CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

Under 1 month	44	From 4 to 8 months	80
From 1 to 2 months	21	From 8 to 12 months	51
From 2 to 4 months	34		
Total			230

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Brain and Nerves	86	Stomach, Bowels, and other Digestive Organs	227
Generative Organs	1	Uncertain Seat and General Fevers	45
Heart and Blood Vessels	10		
Lungs, Throat, &c	87	Unknown	2
Old age	5	Urinarp Organs	2
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	36		
Premature Birth	3	Total	504

Of which 20 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	230	15 to 17 years	2	50 to 60 years	18
1 to 2 years	66	17 to 20 years	9	60 to 70 years	13
2 to 5 years	32	20 to 25 years	12	70 to 80 years	10
5 to 10 years	10	25 to 30 years	22	80 to 90 years	4
10 to 12 years	2	30 to 40 years	38	90 to 100 years	2
12 to 15 years	3	40 to 50 years	28		
Total					501

NATIVITIES.

Belgium	1	Germany	31	Scotland	7
England	8	Ireland	77	United States	374
France	2	Poland	2	Unknown	2
Total					504

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	14	Nursery and Child's Hospital	5
Bellevue Hospital	20	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Hospital	7	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	2
City Prisons	1	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	7
Colored Home Hospital	2		
Island Hospital	3		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Total			65

WARDS.

Ward.		Ward.		Ward.	
Ist	17	IXth	15	XVIIth	47
IId	2	Xth	20	XVIIIth	31
IIId	1	XIth	38	XIXth	39
IVth	14	XIIth	19	XXth	27
Vth	15	XIIIth	20	XXIst	58
VIth	29	XIVth	12	XXIId	30
VIIth	24	XVth	4		
VIIIth	25	XVIth	17	Total	504

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, makes the following report for the last week:

Complaints of nuisances received, 249; notices served, 262; abatements under notice, 298; sinks, &c., cleaned, 318; number of loads of night soil removed, 1,344; dead horses, 57; dead cows, 8; dead dogs and cats, 336; barrels of offal, 3,100; pounds tainted beef removed, 1,955; ditto of tainted veal, 200; ditto of fish, 1,500; ditto tainted poultry, 200; ditto other meats, 300; ditto cheese, 1,000.

STREET CLEANING.—Laborers employed, 283; carts employed, 308; loads of ashes and garbage removed, 7,643; loads of street-dirt, &c., 5,449.

Amount earned by sweepers $1,378 50
Amount earned by dirt cartmen 1,038 22
Amount earned by ash cartmen 1,776 68
Total $4,193 40

THE STREET INSPECTORS AND THE STREETS.

The following order has been issued by the City Inspector to the Street Inspectors of each Ward:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 27.

Your attention is called to the following regulations in the work of street-cleaning. A strict compliance with the same is required of you:

1. The number of laborers on the streets in your Ward must not exceed —— men.

2. During the Summer months, and until otherwise ordered, you will work your men on days that are clear, and the streets sufficiently dry to clean, on three-quarters time, leaving out the middle part of such days.

3. On rainy days, or when the streets are not in a fit condition to clean, no laborer must be employed on the streets.

4. Your pay-rolls must in all respects conform with the above regulations.

5. The gutters of streets containing a large number of tenant-houses require your constant attention; they must be cleaned and kept clean, and when required sprinkled with lime. Orders for lime can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

6. Your attention is also particularly required to the prompt removal of the ashes and garbage from the boxes and streets in your Ward. The accumulation of garbage in boxes or in the street, during this hot and unhealthy season of the year, is a serious nuisance, dangerous to the public health, and must at all hazards be prevented.

7. During the prevalence of the warm weather it is especially your duty to compel the ash-cartmen to go through their districts twice each day, to inspect your Ward, and see this regulation enforced.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CROTON WATER MAINS.

In a day or two, the Croton Department will commence the work of laying down the new four feet cast-iron main along Fourth-avenue, to connect the new reservoir now building in the Central Park and the distributing reservoir in Forty-second-street. The job is to be done by the day, being so ordered by the Common Council. The Croton Board hope to complete it before Winter sets in. The work of putting an additional water main over High Bridge is yet stopped, owing to Mayor WOOD refusing to sign warrants for paying the men set to work there. As to the particular reasons for his Honor's excuse in this matter, the Croton Board are only informed by hearsay. Inferring, however, that they were based on his prejudice against days' work plan, previously announced in connection with other matters, the Board have entered into contracts for most of the work, and reserved only such parts of it for days' work as they thought could not be specifically carried out by contract. The awards of the contracts are before the Common Council, and will soon be before the Mayor for his approval; and if that be given, the work will go on at once and rapidly, so as, if possible, to be pushed to completion by Winter. But if the Mayor should decline to sanction the contracts, it is likely that the old pipes over the bridge, which have been unearthed, and now lie exposed, will have to be covered up again before Winter, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The new main is designed to be seven feet in diameter, and the material to be of wrought iron; to be laid in solid mason-work two feet above the old three-feet pipes, and with an arch built two feet clear above it—a space sufficient for the entrance of men to inspect and repair it, whenever necessary. To restore the promenade over the elevated surface, as well as to complete the architectural appearance of the top of the bridge, and make it as secure as it now is for persons passing over it, the parapet walls will be raised about five feet. For the present the promenade is of course [illegible] up.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, but transacted no business of interest. In addition to the usual reports of nuisances from the Sanitary Police, a special presentment was handed in by Sergeant LEAD, with reference to the basement of house No. 5 Peck-slip. He states that the place is used as a [illegible], and also as a hospital for a large number of dogs which have been wounded in fighting with the rats, while the stench arising from the animals is so [illegible] that persons living in the neighborhood are greatly annoyed thereby. The reports were referred.

LAST MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Excise held their last meeting for the present year, yesterday afternoon, and granted a large number of licenses. The total number granted during the session, is 1,040, the average of each being $30, the entire amount realized being $[illegible],000. The number of licenses granted this year has been largely in advance of those of any previous year.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.—Hon. O. S. FERRY, Member of the House of Representatives from Connecticut, will deliver an address before the Young [illegible] at Stuyvesant Institute [illegible]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAREWELL TO A SWEDISH MISSIONARY.—A meeting was held last evening at the Mariners' Church, No. 234 Cherry-street, for the purpose of bidding a formal farewell to Rev. Mr. O. F. NILSSON, a Swedish Baptist preacher about to return to his native country. Mr. NILSSON has been in this country about nine years, having been banished from Sweden on account of his religious opinions. He will leave this port on Wednesday, his expenses being borne by several churches in this City. Quite a large collection towards paying his passage was taken up last evening. He has also been promised support when he reaches his native land. He will probably now, however, suffer little persecution, as there are said to be 104 regular Baptist Churches there, sustained by about five thousand persons who have been baptized; and as he returns at the especial request of his friends in that country. The introductory remarks last evening were made by Rev. IRA R. STEWART, the pastor of the church, who was followed by Mr. LEAR, a member of the South Baptist Church Sunday School, which contributes towards defraying Mr. NILSSON's expenses. Mr. NILSSON made a few remarks, thanking his friends for their kindness, and expressing his happiness in returning to preach the Gospel to his people. After another short address by Rev. Mr. SARLES, of Brooklyn, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. DORRANCE, of the North Carolina Chapel, the meeting was dismissed.

VISIT OF THE NEW-HAVEN EMMET GUARD.—We are to have more military visitors. Scarcely have the Chicago Zouaves and Savannah Blues left us, when the Emmet Guard of New-Haven drop in upon us. And they are welcome. About a year since, Company A, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment visited the Elm City, and were received by the Guard with much enthusiasm. To-day, in return, they will receive the Guard, at the foot of Peck Slip at 5 A. M. A procession being formed, they will proceed by way of Pearl-street to Westchester House, in the Bowery, where they will all take breakfast. They will then proceed through to Broadway and Canal-street, and make an excursion down the Bay, on a boat chartered for the occasion. On Wednesday the Guard will be reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. A visit to the Central Park will follow a dinner at the Westchester House. On Wednesday, at 8 A. M., they will leave on their return to New-Haven.

DEBATE ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—Thirty-seven gentlemen and one lady assembled at Clinton Hall at 8 o'clock last evening, to hear a debate on Popular Sovereignty between Col. WM. C. ROTH, of Pennsylvania, and FRANCIS JOHN TUCKER, Esq., of New-York. The audience was subsequently augmented by the arrival of two more ladies and a dozen additional gentlemen. Mr. ROTH read for half an hour to show that Senator DOUGLAS is backed up by the Constitution, and that everybody ought to vote for him for President. Mr. TUCKER followed for a like time, producing an array of documentary evidence to show that Senator DOUGLAS was entirely mistaken, and consequently ought not to be President at all.

MILITARY ELECTION.—On Friday evening last Company B, Eighth Regiment, Capt. HENRY MOORE, held an election for 1st Lieutenant, a vacancy caused by the resignation of ALONZO BOSSE. The nomination was tendered to 2d Lieut. WM. HALL, who declined the honors, whereupon Maj. A. G. ENOS, late Commander of the Black Rifles of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant of Company B. After the meeting the Company adjourned to one of the Hotels, where the new officer was installed with all due honors.

THE REMAINS OF GUSTARINO TO BE EXHUMED.—The Assistant District Attorney yesterday issued an order for the disinterment of the body of JUAN B. GUSTARINO, the Spaniard, who is alleged to have been murdered a year ago in a disreputable house at No. 37½ Baxter-street. A friend of the deceased called upon Coroner JACKMAN, and stated that the remains had been interred in Calvary Cemetery. To-day they will be exhumed and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an autopsy will be made by some of the most eminent physicians of the City.

TENT-PREACHING AT JACKSON-SQUARE.—A project is before the Common Council for the erection of a tent on Jackson-square, (Eighth-avenue,) to be used for religious services on Sunday. The enterprise is in the hands of the Local Preachers' Association,—a body which proposes to supply the religious wants of the City during the absence of the pastors of churches. The tent will be used every Sunday during the remainder of the Summer.

FATAL FROLIC WITH KNIVES.—Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, two young men, named JOHN SPRIGGEN and WM. SHEEHAN, were "skylarking," as they called it, with knives, in Seventieth-street, near the North River, when, in the midst of their frolic, SPRIGGEN received a dangerous cut in the abdomen from the knife in the hand of SHEEHAN. The former was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital, while SHEEHAN was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injury.

BAIL FOR DA COSTA.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. WM. R. C. WEBSTER, hide-broker, at No. 23 Jacob-street, offered himself to the District-Attorney as bail for HENRICO DA COSTA, indicted for complicity in the Slave-trade—being the fifth person who has been proposed in the case, all thus far having been weighed in the balance (of the District-Attorney) and found wanting. The examination will be made before United States Commissioner NEWTON to-day.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steamship *Great Eastern* was passing Pier No. 13, North River, a cannon used as a salute on board the steamship *Montgomery* prematurely exploded, injuring three of the crew, whose names we could not ascertain. They were immediately taken to the City Hospital by Officer RODGERS, of the First Ward.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting last evening, at the Headquarters, No. 618 Broadway. The only business transacted was the appointment of the time to hold primary elections for the selection of delegates to a convention to nominate an electoral ticket. The Committee then adjourned until this evening, when a meeting of the Central Committee will be held, of which D. D. CONOVER, Esq., is Chairman.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.—The City and County Liquor Dealers' Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at their rooms corner of Bleecker and Greene-streets. The reception and discussion of the usual reports occupied the principal part of the evening. A number of new members were admitted, and the Association professed to be in a flourishing condition.

MAN KILLED BY A STONE-TRUCK.—Yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, a man, name unknown, was run over by a stone-truck at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and instantly killed. The driver was arrested and the body of the deceased was taken to the Station-house.

Extensive Fire in Nassau-street.

THREE BUILDINGS BURNED—GREAT DAMAGE BY WATER—LOSS NEARLY $50,000.

A fire broke out, between 10 and 11 o'clock, last evening, in one of the row of six-story brownstone structures in Nassau-street, known as "Fowler's Buildings," which did a vast amount of damage. As nearly as could be ascertained, the flames were discovered by the janitor of the buildings, (who occupied, with his family, apartments on the sixth floor,) in the book-bindery of CHARLES VINTEN, situated in the same story, of No. 100, but how they originated was not known. It did not take a long time for the fire to extend through to the same floors of the adjoining buildings—Nos. 98 and 102—but the firemen were successful in confining it to the upper portion of the buildings. The immense volumes of water, however, which it became necessary to pour in, burst through the ceilings and floors, involving a heavy loss to all the occupants of the premises.

The first floor of No. 100 was occupied by MICHAEL NOONAN, bookseller, who suffered a damage of probably $2,000; insured for $3,500. THOMPSON & SONS, carried on the brokerage business, and E. AYRES, jewelry, on the same floor. Both these parties are heavy sufferers. Mr. VINTEN, occupied the third and fourth stories as a printing office; the loss upon his stock of type, paper, &c., must be over $8,000.

On the first floor of No. 102 was the book-store of MARK COHEN; damage to stock about $1,500; insured for $4,000. The clothing store of AARON JOSEPHS was situated at the same number. Most of his stock was removed; loss about $500; insured for $2,000. The office of the New-York *Transcript* was also in the upper part of this building. The damage to the stock probably reaches $1,000.

The whole of No. 98 was occupied by Mr. THOMAS W. STRONG, who had carried on an extensive business in engraving, printing, lithographing, publishing, &c. His loss probably reaches $10,000. It is covered by an insurance of $30,000 in various City Companies. The above losses are rough estimates, as in the absence of the owners, no way of obtaining reliable information was open. The damage to the buildings can scarcely be less than from $10,000 to $12,000.

How the Republican Blues were Received at Savannah.

On the arrival of the Republican Blues at Savannah, after their trip to New-York, they were received in their native city with a grand military display. The steamer was signaled at Tybee, and on her arrival opposite Broad-street a salute of 33 guns was fired by the Chatham Artillery, and salutes were also given by all the New-York steamers in port. There was a general display of colors from the other vessels. On arriving at the wharf, the Blues were received by their brother soldiers of the corps, who did not participate in the excursion, and escorted by them up the bluff, where they were received by a battalion, consisting of the Chatham Artillery, the Savannah Volunteer Guard, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, and the Irish Jasper Greens. The line of march was then formed, and the Blues, with their escort, proceeded through the principal streets amid the cheers of the spectators, and were dismissed. In the evening they dined with their military friends, at the Masonic Hall.

Coroners' Inquests.

A SUPPOSED FATAL ASSAULT—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On Saturday evening HENRY PAEBLA, a German, residing at No. 115 Third-street, was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen by another German named ADAM JAEGER, whom he met in a lager bier saloon, in Third-street. At the time of the assault JAEGER was intoxicated, and it does not appear that any provocation was offered. PAEBLA was promptly removed by the police to Bellevue Hospital, where yesterday he was considered to be in so low a state that Coroner GAMBLE was summoned to take his ante-mortem deposition. He stated: "On Saturday night about ten o'clock I called at Mr. MYERS' lager-bier saloon in Third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, in order to get a glass of beer; I was about to leave the place and met a woman at the door, who asked me to bring her husband (JAEGER) from the saloon; I went back and told the man that she had pointed out that his wife was at the door and wanted to see him; he replied that he would go directly; we then drank together, and immediately afterwards he left in company with his wife and another man; ten minutes afterwards he returned to the saloon, and remarked that his wife had left him; I observed that he was intoxicated, and offered to see him home; he consented and we walked down Third-street towards Avenue A; another man joined us after we went into the street, and we all walked together; when we reached the corner of Avenue A I wished Jager good night, and was going home when he turned quickly around and stabbed me in the abdomen." JAGER, who had been apprehended immediately after the occurrence, was brought before the wounded man, who at once recognized him as his assailant. He was thereupon committed by the Coroner, pending the result of his victim's injuries. The accused states that he was intoxicated, and knows nothing of the transaction.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

CHAS. ROSIER, a native of Germany, 21 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of a wound in his hand, received on the 4th inst., by the premature explosion of a pistol, which he was loading. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body, and also upon that of WM. B. STRACHAN, a Scotchman, who died at the same institution, from the effects of injuries received last April, when his leg was fractured by the fall of a scaffold upon which he was working, at No. 111 Greene-street. Deceased was 38 years of age.... PATRICK CONNOLLY, a boy 7 years of age, fell from an attic window of the house No. 155 Cherry-street, on Sunday evening, and was instantly killed. Coroner GAMBLE investigated the circumstances of his death.

Police Reports.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND IN DIFFICULTY.

Early yesterday morning George Leese, a middle-aged Englishman, residing at No. 221 Centre-street, was taken into custody on a charge of having attempted to shoot John Reed, of No. 524 Broome-street, against whom he has long cherished feelings of animosity. Leese asserts that for a long time past an inexcusable intimacy has existed between Reed and his wife, and under these circumstances he had been forbidden to call at the house. Having gone home late on Sunday evening, Leese was astonished to find that the object of his hatred had braved his injunction, and was then enjoying the society of Mrs. Leese. Deeming the occurrence a matter that admitted of no explanation, he drew a pistol and pointed it at Reed's breast, but the cap failed to explode. Meantime the intended victim, in attempting to shield himself from the angry husband, stumbled on the stairs, and the misstep probably saved his life, for at that instant the ball from Leese's pistol whizzed above his head, and before Leese could commit further violence, he escaped. Leese was soon afterwards arrested, and yesterday he was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer a charge preferred by Reed of assault with intent to kill. In his examination he told his grievances, and added that the pistol was discharged accidentally. The circumstances, however, did not support his statement, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is a picture frame maker by occupation, and it is said of somewhat dissolute habits. His wife made no attempt to afford him consolation in his trouble.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, two young men entered the drinking-place kept by Daniel Driscoll, at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, when the proprietor immediately took a pistol from the shelf and discharged it at them. The ball struck Arthur McMenomy, one of the men, in the abdomen, inflicting a slight flesh wound, when, an alarm having been raised, Driscoll was promptly apprehended. Yesterday he was taken before Justice BROWNELL, at the Yorkville Police Court, to whom he stated that the act was done under a misapprehension. He had supposed that McMenomy and his companion were the same individuals who, a few days since, had entered his place and grossly abused him; and, believing they had come to renew their insulting behavior, he had used his weapon to defend himself. He was, however, satisfied that he had made a mistake as to their identity, and sincerely regretted his rashness. The magistrate held him for trial.

BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

On the night of the 26th inst. the house of Mrs. Palmer, No. 6 Second street, was burglariously entered by Edward Lilly, an old convict, lately released from the State Prison. He was caught by Mrs. Palmer and her daughter in the act of lighting a match in their bedroom. They endeavored to arrest him, but he beat them severely, and made his escape. A description of his appearance was given the next morning to the Police, and last night Detectives Nevins and Fitzmorris, of the Second Precinct, arrested him in Franklin-street, and conveyed him to the Station-house of that Precinct, where the ladies visited him, and at once fully recognized him. He was locked up for examination.

ATTEMPT TO PICK THE POCKET OF A DETECTIVE.

Yesterday forenoon, Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, noticed two Spaniards apparently engaged in examining the works of art in the window of a picture store in Broadway, near Grand-street. Suspecting, however, that they were pickpockets, awaiting an opportunity to steal, he went near them and also pretended to examine the paintings. Presently he felt the hand of one of the men in his pocket, endeavoring to secure his watch, when he immediately arrested both. The prisoners were taken to Head-quarters, and their likenesses were added to the Rogues' Gallery. Neither would give his name, and they were locked up as members of the Doe and Roe families.

ARREST OF THREE BURGLARS.

On Sunday night three young men, giving the names of Geo. Maguire, Geo. Conklin and Timothy Brien, visited the residence of Frederick Vermullen, No. 50 Forsyth-street, and forcibly obtained admission. They were detected while preparing to decamp with about $15 worth of Mr. V.'s property, and, an alarm having been raised, Officer Brown, of the Tenth Precinct, managed to secure all of them. Justice STEERS, before whom the prisoners were taken, held them to answer a charge of burglary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Common Council.

PARSONAGES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION—FERRY AND WATER RIGHTS AGAIN—WILLIAMSBURGH CLAIMS.

The Board met at the usual hour, (5 o'clock P. M.,) President KALBFLEISCH in the chair, and a quorum of members present. A communication was received from the Mayor withholding his approval of a resolution to purchase hose butts for the Fire Department, for the reason that the cost will exceed the appropriation. Filed and ordered published. A petition of Engine Company No. 17, W. D., was presented, asking that they be furnished with a steam fire-engine. Referred to the Fire Department Committee, Western District. The resignation of Assistant Engineer Lamb was presented and accepted. The Sanitary Police sent in a bill of about $100 for expenses incurred in preserving the health of the City. Referred to the Finance Committee with power. The time for completing the grading and paving Fifth-avenue was extended one month beyond the contract time—to the 1st of September. The Law Committee reported on the petition of various applications for appointments as Commissioner of Deeds, that there are no vacancies. The subject of exempting parsonages from taxation was again brought under consideration by a report of the Law Committee in favor of extending the law on a parsonage attached to the York-street Methodist Episcopal church, which is occupied by the pastor and used for prayer-meetings,—this making it according to the Law Committee, exempt under the law, which says that buildings used for "public" worship shall be exempt. The Assessment Committee has heretofore decided that only buildings recognized as places of "public" worship were exempt under the law, and the Chairman of that Committee asked that the Committee be sustained, for should their decision be reversed the Board would be flooded with petitions for tax exemptions on such property, and which was not contemplated by the law. The resolution of the Law Committee was nevertheless adopted by the following division: Ayes 10; nays 6. The Law Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Deputy Attorney-General in reference to the suit now pending in relation to the ferry franchises, submitted the following report: That, in their opinion, it is of the utmost importance to the citizens of Brooklyn that the great and long-vexed question of governmental powers claimed by the City of New-York, under her charters, Dongan, Cornbury and Montgomerie, as settled by the elaborate opinion of Judge HOGEBOOM, delivered at Special Term at Hudson, and affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court at Albany, to wit: "I am therefore of opinion that when these ferries or ferry rights, were conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, by the Colonial Governors, DONGAN, CORNBURY and MONTGOMERIE, they took the same, subject to the governmental regulation and control, to which I have referred; that this right passed on the change of Government, from a Colony to a State, to the supreme power in the State, and that it may be now manifested and exercised by the Legislature acting for the people in their sovereign capacity."

On this question being affirmed by the Court of Appeals, our citizens may hope that a future Legislature will be convened, who will arrest the injustice and redress the wrongs which the people of the City of Brooklyn have so long suffered under, and that, too, by mere pretence of authority. Therefore the Committee offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Law Committee, or a majority of them, be authorized and directed to take such steps as they may deem necessary to prosecute the suit now pending between the people of the State of New-York and the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, to its final determination, at a cost not to exceed the moneys now in the treasury for that purpose.

Signed, JOHN A. DAYTON,
DANIEL GREEN,
of Law Committee.

Alderman SCHOLES opposed permitting this matter to go into the hands of Alderman DAYTON again, as he had not accounted for the money used in connection with this subject last Winter. This Alderman DAYTON denied; he had made a report to the Board through a Committee. Alderman SCHOLES moved a substitute, that the Board appoint a Special Committee to examine into the accounts of the Special Committee to Albany. The Chair decided this motion out of order. A motion to substitute the Counselor for the Law Committee was lost, when the original report was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Aldermen Cashow, McLaughlin, Furey, Franks, T. F. Green, D. Green, Dayton, O'Keefe, Murphy, Meijer, Kiehl—11.

NAYS—Aldermen Jenkins, Taylor, Van Brunt, Strong, Perry, Kalbfleisch, Scholes—7.

A report of the Law Committee in favor of paying judgment obtained against the city by WM. T. J. SANKEY for $9,300, was referred to the Counselor for report. Mr. SANKEY contracted to grade and pave 20th-street from Gowanus Bay to the Flatbush line, in 1853. The work was completed in the Fall of 1854, and in May of the following year, the ground sunk so that he had to do the work over again. The present judgment was obtained for damages. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to examine the report of the Board of Commissioners on claims against the late city of Williamsburgh, who presented claims for settlement amounting to $54,000, reported and recommended that the Comptroller issue 6 per cent. city bonds, payable in not less than three years; that no claim be paid until the holder thereof shall have furnished evidence satisfactory to the Comptroller and to the Counselor of the City, of his or her right to recover the money; that as to the claim of about $4,000 (paid twice,) the said officers shall take every precaution necessary to secure the legal rights of the city to indemnification therefor; that their Counselor take immediate steps to institute the necessary assessments to pay for the improvements of First-street, from North Eleventh-street to Bushwick Creek, and that the Commissioners, under the law of 1857, be requested to report, at as early a day as practicable, the condition of all the assessments in their hands, and the probable time of the completion of the same, also the probable period at which they will conclude their labors. The report was referred to the Counselor. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned for one week.

ACCIDENTS.—A little girl, named MARY MCLAUGHLIN, fell from a window in the fourth story of house No. 25 Henry-street, yesterday afternoon, to the street, and, striking upon her head, was almost instantly killed.... JOHN GUTHRIE, of No. 12 Meserole-street, was fatally injured, Sunday night, by falling into an excavation at the corner of South Sixth and Twelfth streets.

PATRICK HANDLEY died suddenly, in Green-avenue, yesterday afternoon, from prostration.

ITEMS.—The Ninth Ward Republican Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening in Atlantic near Washington-avenue, when several spirited addresses were made. The Lincoln Battalion of the Rocky Mountain Club marched to the ground with a band of music and lighted torches. .... Three young burglars were arrested at Greenpoint, Sunday night, while in the act of robbing the office of Messrs. VALENTINE & PROVOST, coal dealers.... Several lager bier dealers were fined $50 each yesterday, by Justice CORNWELL, for violating the Sunday Law.

Jersey City.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of York-street. The deceased was apparently a seaman, and was dressed in grey pants, black satin vest and brogans. His right hand grasped a three-quarter-inch rope, which he had apparently seized to save himself at the time of falling in the water. No marks of violence were found on him to indicate foul play. The following articles, which may lead to the identification of the body, were found in his pockets. A note to this effect:

"I agree to pay DANIEL CUMMINGS fifty cents per ton for the stone ballast now used on the *Lucy Ann* at McComb's Dam. JOHN ROSS."

The above note was not dated. Also two Brooklyn ferry-tickets, three cents in coppers, a jack-knife and two keys. Coroner GAFNEY was notified, and impanneled a jury, who rendered a verdict of, "found drowned." The body was then conveyed to Bergen Hill Cemetery, and placed in a vault.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a lumber wagon, belonging to VANDERBECK & Co., became frightened while standing on Steuben-street, Jersey City, and started down the street at a fearful rate. The horse turned into Morgan-street, and when in front of No. 163 he dashed upon the stoop, where Mrs. MCCAM and two small children were sitting, all of whom were seriously, if not fatally injured. The driver, named JOHN COLEMAN, was also seriously injured by being kicked in attempting to stop the animal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A check was received yesterday from Hon. S. A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, for $259, to be paid to the charitable fund of the Department, from E. CUNARD, Esq., in token of the hearty good will with which they worked on Sunday morning to extinguish the fire at the Cunard Company's dock.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—In consequence of prior engagements of His Honor Judge OGDEN, the session of the Hudson County Circuit Court, announced to be held yesterday morning for the hearing of motions, arguments, &c., was postponed to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Errors of the Express.

A CARD FROM MR. R. F. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct a gross, and, as I believe, a wilful misrepresentation, contained in an editorial of the *Express* on Thursday and Friday last, in reference to a speech delivered by me a few evenings since, at a ratification meeting at Fishkill.

The *Express* states that I was at Fishkill on Wednesday evening speaking at a Republican meeting, and, to use its own language, "pitching into Mrs. DOUGLAS." It continues "'Mrs. D., he said, was a confirmed Roman Catholic, very bitter,' &c., &c.; and winds up by admonishing me to 'let the women alone, as even savages respect crinoline.'" Now, as the speech was not reported, except in a brief abstract of it contained in the *Evening Post*, and as that contained no allusion whatever to Mrs. D., I wish to state what was said. As the phrases "very bitter," &c., and the inuendoes "&c., &c.," used so plentifully by the editors of the *Express* (and never used by me) have been construed by other journals, who have copied the version of that paper, to mean that I shamefully abused the wife of Senator DOUGLAS, and applied epithets, in incidentally alluding to her, so disgraceful as to be unfit to appear in print.

What I did say, on the occasion of the meeting referred to, was simply this: "The attempt which the editors of the *Express* are making to induce the *American* Party to support Mr. DOUGLAS, is ridiculous in the extreme. Mr. DOUGLAS, whose wife is a Roman Catholic, is one day found dining with Bishop HUGHES, and the next, closeted with the BROOKSES, consulting as to the best manner of conducting the campaign, to carry the State of New-York."

These are the words which have furnished the text for so many editorials and personalities against me in the daily and weekly papers of the Democratic Party. The motives of the editors of the *Express* in misrepresenting me, will appear at the proper time.

Yours respectfully,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

The Japanese and our Light-fingered Gentry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While looking at the procession in honor of the Japanese, a friend at my elbow, not unknown for his clever *bons mots*, on seeing the Common Council men with their yellow kids, exclaimed, "Ah! here come the light-fingered gentry."

Since the bill, *minus* the "items," for expenses incurred by the City in the reception of the Japanese has been made known and presented to the Board of Aldermen, it seems to me the expression made use of by my friend on the occasion alluded to was not only very suggestive but exceedingly prophetic. The shadow of the coming bill was already cast.

Mr. CHATFIELD, for resisting such rascality, deserves, as he no doubt will receive, the thanks and sympathy of the entire respectable community. The light-fingered gentry, the pugilistic, rowdy, idle vagabonds, the dirty, pot-house politicians, the rum-drinking, tobacco-chewing levelers, the knaves, jugglers and cheats who prowl around and in political meetings, caucuses and elections—these can never be expected to sympathize with any conduct not in accordance with their own vile notions, character and habits. If the great object of a Republic is to make merit, virtue and honesty paramount to all else in political as well as social matters, God knows our's has not answered this object; has not, in any degree, fulfilled the lofty expectations of its pure and patriotic founders.

B. L.

A DOUGLAS PROCESSION PRECIPITATED INTO THE RIVER.—A laughable incident occurred at the Douglas celebration in Fond du Lac. While the procession was crossing Division-street bridge, over Fond du Lac River, it gave way under such an unwonted load of Democracy as had gathered upon it, and let the crowd into the water below. Fortunately the mud was much deeper than the water, and no other serious consequences ensued than the fright and the thick envelope of slough material brought up by those whom the bridge refused to transport in safety over this peril in the line of march. Several ladies took the unwelcome descent, and when rescued appeared in a much deeper shade of mourning than is a usual style of dress at a gala celebration. The light of torches changed to a scene of merriment among a crowd of fun-loving boys, what might otherwise have been a serious accident.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

Southern Views of the Census.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the census of 1850, the aggregate number of slaves in the United States was 3,204,313. Of this number, 246,656 were of mixed blood, mulattoes, &c. The number of unmixed negro blood was, therefore, [illegible]. The free black and mulatto population was 434,495, in the following proportions: blacks, 275,400; mulattoes, 159,095. The entire white population by the same census was 19,553,068.

The aggregate was as follows:

Whites 19,553,068
Slaves 3,204,313
Free blacks and colored 434,495
Total 23,191,876

The number of free whites by the same census was divided as follows between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States:

Non-Slaveholding States 13,330,650
Slaveholding States 6,222,418
Total 19,553,068

The white population increased between 1840 and 1850 from 14,195,695 to 19,553,068—a positive increase of 5,309,373, or an average of 37.75 per cent. on the aggregate of both sections. The ratio of increase in the Non-Slaveholding States was larger than it was in the Slaveholding States for that census. The Non-Slaveholding increase for white population exclusively was 39.42; in the Slaveholding States, 34.26—a difference of about 5¼ per cent. for ten years. Considering the immense influx of immigration into the Northern States, the smallness of this excess was noted as remarkable.

At the same rate of increase the two sections will show by the census of 1860:

White inhabitants of non-slaveholding States 18,329,744
White inhabitants of slaveholding States 8,293,593
Aggregate white population 26,623,337

Under the new census, therefore, the proportion of the white population in the two sections, towards each other, will very nearly show: non-slaveholding, 69 per cent.; slaveholding, 31 per cent. The non-slaveholding States will have largely more than two-thirds of the whole white population of the Union.

The number of slaves, which go to make up the aggregate of Southern population, amounted, as we have stated above, in 1850, to 3,204,313. The gross Southern population was, therefore, 9,526,731; and, under the rule of the Federal apportionment, counting three-fifths of the slaves, these Federal numbers were 8,245,000, in a whole representative population of 21,575,650 of whites. There is a variation in these figures, for the free blacks counted in the ration, but we do not consider them here.

Taking the estimated increase of slaves into the calculation, the numerical power of the South will be enlarged, but the rate of increase will be still found to be very decidedly with the North. The whites in both sections increased at the average rate of about thirty-seven and a half per cent. in every ten years. The slave population increased from 1830 to 1840, from 2,009,043 to 2,487,455—478,512, or 23.80 per cent.; and from 1840 to 1850, 716,758, or about 28.80 per cent. At the same rate of increase the census of 1860 will show an addition to the number of slaves in the United States of 922,742, and an aggregate slave population of 4,127,055, three-fifths of which is 2,476,233.

Upon these estimates the aggregate population returned by the census of this year, not counting free blacks and mulattoes, will be as follows:

Non-Slaveholding States 18,329,744
Slaveholding States:
Whites 8,293,593
Slaves .... 4,127,055—12,420,648
Total 30,750,392

The representative population will be 29,099,570, of which the Non-Slaveholding States will have 18,329,744, and the Slave States 10,769,826. The proportions of political power, therefore, in the popular branch of Congress, between the North and the South, will be nearly as 63 to 37.

If this increase of the slave population should continue in the same ratio, the number within the United States in 1870 will be 5,360,000, and, discarding fractions, will be as follows, at successive enumerations: 1880, 7,000,000; 1890, 9,100,000; 1900, 11,800,000; 1910, 15,000,000, and having nearly quadrupled itself in fifty years, and in the life-time of those who are now born it may reach to 40,000,000.

These are startling figures, but they present probabilities and prospects which present topics of the most serious reflection upon the current political topics of the times. We present them for the use of readers and speakers who may not have before them the long tables out of which they have been prepared.

ATTEMPT TO THROW THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS OFF THE TRACK.—An attempt was made, on Saturday night last, to throw off the track, on the Worcester Railroad, the New-York Express train, coming east. The attempt was made about one mile south of the Framingham station, by placing several sleepers across the rails, which, in the darkness, were not seen by the engineer of the train until the locomotive was within a few feet of them, when it was too late to attempt to stop the train, then going at a high rate of speed. When the locomotive struck the obstructing sleepers all but one of them were thrown under the advancing train, without doing any damage. One of the sleepers, however, was caught between the side of the cow-catcher and the rail, where it was wedged so tight that it required nearly an hour to clear it from the engine. The most singular feature of the matter, and, indeed, it appears almost miraculous to the people in the train, was that not even the locomotive was thrown from the track, and not a person or car injured, although the passengers sustained quite a severe jar by the sudden stopping of the train.—*Boston Herald.*

MORE FULL-BLOODED AFRICANS IN ALABAMA.—Says the Mobile *Mercury* of July 24: "Some negroes, who never learned to talk English, went up the railroad the other day. They don't get aboard at Mobile, but somewhere up in the piney woods country. It is not necessary to mention the particular place. There were twenty-five of them, apparently all of the pure, unadulterated African stock. Their destination is unknown. They may have been bound for Enterprise, to supply a demand which existed in that market some while ago for full-blooded African slaves, as per advertisement of sundry gentlemen up there, offering to buy such at a certain price. They were in charge of one who knows how to buy and sell negroes."

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]
FOR BOTH SEXES.—Ladies, as well as gentlemen, may obtain Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Ladies always in attendance. Examinations strictly private when desired.

[Advertisement.]
Persons subject to bilious disorders will derive great benefit by using HOLLOWAY'S Pills—the most effectual remedy for all affections of a bilious tendency, as they cleanse the stomach, correct the liver and regulate the bowels.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 400 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; and $5 50@$6 for double extra. WHEAT lower; demand fair: sales 32,000 bushels new red Ohio and Indiana, at $1 06@$1 08. CORN steady; sales 40,000 bushels at 48c. for heated, and 50c. for sound. OATS, 1c.@2c. lower; sales 3,000 bushels, at 33c. WHISKY nominal, at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 249,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. *Grain in store this morning*—10,564 bushels Wheat: 931,785 bushels Corn; 3,718 bushels Rye. The amount of Wheat is the smallest ever known before; all of it is old; there is considerable of new crop afloat in the creek.

ALBANY, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR dull; prices tending downward; holders show greater disposition to dispose of stock of old on hand. There is a decline of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. on middling and lower grades. WHEAT quite dull; sales of 2,800 bbls. of handsome new White Michigan, at $1 43. This is a fancy price, 5c.@8c. above the views of buyers. CORN dull—60c. for car lots; a great quantity going into store; sales 4,000 bushels. OATS—38½c. for Canada West. WHISKY 20½c.; sales 25 bbls.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $5 25. WHEAT active and buoyant, at $1 20@$1 28 for Red, and $1 35@$1 60 for White. CORN firm, at 62c. for mixed; 64c.@66c. for Yellow and 72c.@75c. for White. PROVISIONS active and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 20¼.@20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 29.

COTTON unchanged; sales yesterday 300 bales, at 10c. for Middling. FLOUR active, at $5 50@$5 55. CORN dull, at 58c.@70c. PROVISIONS quiet. SUGAR firm. TOBACCO firm; lugs 2½c.@2¾c.; leaf 7c.@7½c. Rates of FREIGHT and EXCHANGE unaltered.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close on Wednesday, at 12¾ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southamp'n
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southamp'n
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washington	July 18	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	July 18	Southamp'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 19	Southamp'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southamp'n	New-York
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	July 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southamp'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southamp'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southamp'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 15	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Bienville	Aug. 1	New-York	Havana

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises .... 4 58 | Sun sets .... 7 11 | Moon sets 3 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 38 | Gov. Island. 7 24 | Hell Gate 8 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Bark Louisa, Straisen, St. Jago, L. B. Gager.
Brigs B. Vicens, (Br.) Murphy, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Fluvia, (Span.) Basigo, Barcelona, Ribera & Hall; L. Berry, Frith, St. Jago, Smith, Jones & Co.
Schooners [illegible], Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, master; Ann and Susan, Pearson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; C. J. Marshall, Marshall, Nassau, ——; Tunis Depew, Edmonds, Fredericksburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Forest King, Perry, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; C. H. Moller, Nichols, Petersburgh, ——; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, ——; Express, Bess, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham. screw,) Ehlers, Hamburg July 15, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 387 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 18, at 4 P. M., passed Brem. steamship New-York, hence for Bremen and Southampton, 5d. up the Channel. July 29, lat. 44 51, lon. 49 20, passed bark Houston, bd. W. Has had southwesterly winds and fogs most of the passage. Arr. off the Battery at 6 P. M.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight June 22, with mdse. and 123 passengers, all well, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had a succession of light airs from westward from lon. 40, with dense fog. Saw several icebergs in lat. 46 and lon. 46.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. and 387 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Two births; all well. July 29, at 7 A. M., off Nantucket Shoals, saw steamships Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore, bd. E.; wind light from N. E.

Bark Old Dominion, Johnson, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roberts & Williams. Is at anchor in Lower Quarantine.

Bark Trajan, Bailey, Salt Cay, T. I., with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Wildfire, Whitty, Havana 6 ds., with sugar to Benner & Beake.

Brig Salmah, (Br.) Crowe, Maitland, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. B. Whitney & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br.) Flynn, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to R. Dinwiddie.

Brig B. Maloney, Steelman, Mobile 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Brig Josiah Jex, Munson, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Alma, (Br.) Snellgrove, Manzanilla 17 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. July 11 saw a large black bark with white quarter boards ashore on Cape Cruz Reef. Had apparently gone on the night previous. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Veteran, (Br.) Chapman, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with stone and fish to William Jones—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Margaret Boyd, Lubec 4 ds., with plaster to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Cohasset, (of Sandwich,) Tobey, Baltimore 10 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. Vendovi, (of Rockland,) Bray, Hillsboro 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Toothacher, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Hampton Eddens, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Native, Starrin, Hertford, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to Williams & Bee.

Schr. John Walker, Farren, Baltimore 3 ds., bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Teavy, Hunt, Lubec 7 ds., with plaster, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Smith, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, ——, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Snow Drift, Mitchell, Harwich 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Tariff, Davis, Stamford, Conn., 2 ds.

Schr. Squire Bros., Allen, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Vintage, Cole, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Smith, Brookhaven 2 ds.

BELOW—Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool; and bark R. H. Knight, from Cuba.

SAILED—Steamship Great Eastern, for Cape May; Ship Excelsior, for Liverpool. Bark Tahiti, Bordeaux.

WIND—During the day from N.; light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr. steamer Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Savannah; brig Stanley, Davidson, Havana; schrs. Anna Hincks, Phinney, Mirantone; Kate Field, Robbins, New-Orleans.

30th.—Arr. ship Isaac Newton, Merrill, Mobile; barks Champion, Mayo, Stockholm; Meldon, Mitchell, Matanzas; brig Fannie C. Field, Harriman, Sagua.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Arr. ship Stephen Baldwin, from Boston; bark Active, from do.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Jamestown, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.'s line, this morning steamed round to the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 10th st., East River, for the purpose of having new boilers put in and machinery overhauled.

NASSAU, N. P., July 18.—A wrecking schooner came in yesterday having some goods on board lightered from the brig Empire, from New-York for Mobile, which got ashore on Orange Key. Was assisted off and coming here for salvage and repairs. She was leaking badly, keel gone, &c. The Br. brig Anita, from Cumberland Harbor for Baltimore, with sugar, got ashore at Inagua, was assisted off with little damage, but is in the hands of wreckers, who will not allow the captain to come to Nassau, and have fixed a salvage of 50 per cent. A French ship, with coffee from St. Domingo, and an American vessel, with lumber and provisions, are reported wrecked at Caycos.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Atalanta—ship, bd. W., was signalized July 4, lat. 48 06, lon. 23.

Alexandrine—ship, for Baltimore, July 26, lat. 41 38, lon. 64 50.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Harry—bark, of New-York, strg. S., was seen July 21, lat. 28 03, lon. 72.

S. B. Mansfield—brig, from Boston for Havana, 12 ds. out, July 23, lat. 28 43, lon. 72 41.

R. H. Knight—bark, bd. N., was seen July 27, off Charleston.

July 28, lat. 42, lon. 65, ship Philadelphia, from Europe for Philadelphia; 28th, off Nantucket, bark Thos. Curtis, of Freeport, from Havana for Boston.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Foreign Ports.

[PER BOHEMIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 16, N. B. Palmer, at Straits of Sunda; July 14, Constantine, at Bristol; Canada, at Queenstown; 15th, Liverpool and G. B. Keeler, at Deal; 17th, American Eagle, at do.; 16th, Palmyra, Village Belle and Sea Swallow, in the Clyde; 18th, Harry of the West and City of Brooklyn, at Liverpool; 16th, Neptune, E. C. Scranton, Australia and John Willis, do.; 18th, Eliza, at do.

Arrived from Boston—July 16, Eagle, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—July 15, Eolus, at Harwich; Wm. Lord, Jr., at Liverpool; 16th, Lombard, J. Morrison, Simoda and Lancaster, at do.; 16th, J. Nesmith, at do.; Burlington, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July 13, Black Duck, at Cork; 14th, Aurora, at Queenstown; 15th, Anne Grant, at Salcomb.

Arrived from Mobile—July 16, Chicago, "Lawley Chiadion" and Lord Namstan, at Liverpool; 17th, Corinthian, at do.

Arrived from Charleston—July 16, Camden and Metropolis, at Liverpool; 18th, Othello, at do.

Arrived from Galveston—July 15, National Guard and Melton, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—July 14, R. L. Lane and Flying Eagle, from Liverpool; 17th, Chas. Ward, do.

Sailed for Boston—July 17, Wm. Wirt, from Liverpool.

Mem.—The Gen. Berry, from Ardrossan for Boston, put back July 14, having been ashore on east side of Rathlin Island.

About $4,000 worth of cargo has been saved from the Intrepid, wrecked in Gaspar Straits.

LATEST.

Arrived from New-York—Chanticleer, off the Start Point; Underwriter and M. Nottebohm, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—France, at Marseilles; J. Spear, at Isle of Wight; C. Duncan and Kirkham, at Liverpool.

Mem.—Ship Squantum, of Boston, has been wrecked near Bombay.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup*, *gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. On THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 31,
At the elegant private residence of Moses B. Chapman, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Rosewood 7¼-octave Piano-forte,
Rosewood Drawing-room Suites,
Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers,
Velvet and Medallion Carpets,
Sevres and Dresden China Ornaments,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Brocade and Lace Curtains,
Artistic Bronze Statuary,
Oil-Paintings by eminent artists
Oak Buffet Extension Tables,
Bookcases, Etageres, Centre Tables.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED
To sell Campaign Books, Charts, Prints, Medals, Pins, &c., &c. Good Agents can make from $5 to $15 a day during the campaign. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-Row and Beekman-st., New-York.

LONE STAR.—FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.—Citizens of Texas at present in New-York, friendly to Breckinridge and Lane, are invited, officially, to visit the Head-quarters of N. D. V.'s, No. 761 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, when a delegation from the City of Houston will be formally received by the Executive Council of National Democratic Volunteers.

LAW STUDENT WANTED.—ONE WHO IS active, ambitious and willing to work, will find an immediate situation in an office doing a good business, with a good home, use of library, &c. Address in own handwriting, giving full particulars, references and the like, Box No. 319 Jersey City Post-office, N. J.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a first-class chambermaid and waitress, to whom she can give the highest recommendation. Can be seen for two days, to-morrow, at her present employer's, No. 111 West [illegible]

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as cook and laundress; understands taking care of a dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 16th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

CARPENTER AND JOBBING SHOP, IN good location, with good run of custom, for sale low for cash. Apply on the premises, No. [illegible] Division-st.